

THE AMERICAN

20c • AUGUST 1965

LEGION

MAGAZINE



AMERICA'S INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT

THE EXTRAORDINARY
POWERS OF THE
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.
by Deane and David Heller

Victory Over Japan 20 Years Ago: THE END OF WORLD WAR 2 by James S. Swartz

HOW THEY BUILT THE NATION'S CAPITAL by Joseph L. Schott

THE BOOB BLIGHT by Frank L. Remington

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LEGION

Magazine

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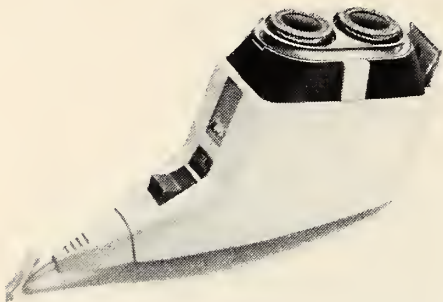
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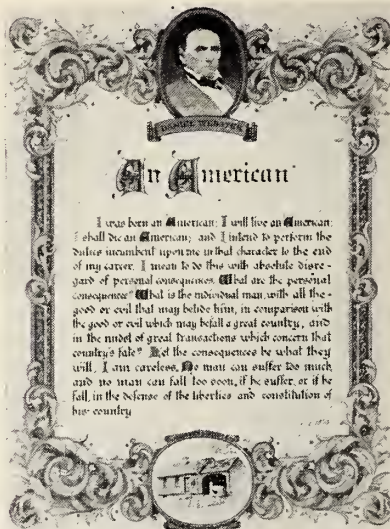
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EDITOR'S

CORNER

A DYING ART

J. R. ROSEN, of Boston, died in June, and we will miss him. Mr. Rosen was an engrosser, and in our book, the best. From time to time his beautiful, four-color, hand-engrossed renditions of great American texts appeared on our pages, a sample of which we show here in miserable black and white. The brilliant and beautiful full page originals always drew many demands from you, our readers, for frammable copies. At his death, Mr. Rosen was in his fiftieth straight year of engrossing diplomas for Harvard and Northeastern Universities, each and every one executed by hand. For nearly as long he was the engrosser of the certificates for Phi Beta Pi, the medical fraternity, and at one time he handled the accounts of 50 colleges, producing something in the order of 20,000



diplomas a year. For years he had been turning out about 60,000 certificates a year for some 158 temples of the Mystic Shrine, which he described as the "world's biggest engrossing account." With all this "production line" work, Mr. Rosen was inordinately proud—and so were we—of his original renditions of great statements from American history which he produced in limited numbers for The American Legion Magazine — work which represented a dying, if not now lost, art. Please note, he wrote in his last letter to us, that I am a member of Brookline Post 11, The American Legion. More than half a century ago, when Rosen was 18, wealthy Bostonian James Jackson Storrow lent him \$30 to take Rosen, a West End settlement house boy, to the Zanerian School of Art in Columbus, Ohio. He arrived in Columbus with \$7 in his pocket, and \$250 tuition credit based on his promise to earn the money at odd jobs while studying. Years later Rosen served on the board of trustees of the James J. Storrow Memorial which helped plan the Memorial Embankment along Boston's Charles River. R.B.P.

LOCAL WAGE RHUBARB

A guest editorial by Alan E. Adams, Washington correspondent, McGraw-Hill.

SOMETHING NEW in union bargaining will break soon when Joseph A. Bierne, President of the Communications Workers of America, lays a 511-page document on the table to start negotiating a new union contract with an AT&T affiliate. Bierne will challenge differences in pay of phone workers in one town, as compared with another, for the same work. The phone companies have many local wage-scales based on assumed local buying power. Bierne will shock some unions by agreeing with that principle. Then he'll shock AT&T, and perhaps management in other industries, by saying that local phone wages, here and there, are below what they ought to be to the tune of \$115 million in all, though he'll admit that in some places they're higher than they should be. Different local wage rates are common in the kinds of work that are done everywhere, and Bierne's proposal may affect future bargaining in all of them.

The question itself is old hat, but Bierne brings to it a unique new weapon. It is an independent study of living costs that took a ten-man team of consultants, furnished by Robert Nathan and Associates, two years and \$50,000 to put together. Bierne will claim that the facts on which properly to base local wage differences are now at hand for the first time. He'll say that buying power can't be broken down by towns, but only by general areas or "bands." He'll say there are just six such bands, with pieces of each spotted around the country, and that there should be no more than \$4 a week wage difference between one band and the next, so that for the same work in Band Six (West Virginia, for example) a worker should get not less than \$20 a week under the wage in Band One (New York City, for example).

Band One includes such places as Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.; New York City and metropolitan northern New Jersey; and the Philadelphia, Chicago and Seattle areas.

Band Two includes Detroit; Washington, D.C.; Baltimore; Richmond, Va.; Cleveland; Portland, Ore.; Des Moines; Miami; Topeka.

Band Three includes Davenport; Rock Island; Moline; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Orlando, Fla.; St. Louis; Atlanta; Louisville; Lubbock, Tex.; Sioux City, Iowa; Atlantic City, N.J.

Band Four includes Duluth-Superior; Providence-Pawtucket; Memphis; Savannah; Lynchburg, Va.; Greenville, S.C.; Pueblo, Colo.

Band Five includes Brownsville and Harlingen, Tex.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; Gadsden, Ala.

Band Six includes depressed areas in West Virginia; Scranton, Pa.; McDowell, Ga.

Every community in the country not named would be in one of those bands also. If Bierne makes headway, the precedent could have impact on bargaining in hundreds of occupations with varying local wage scales.

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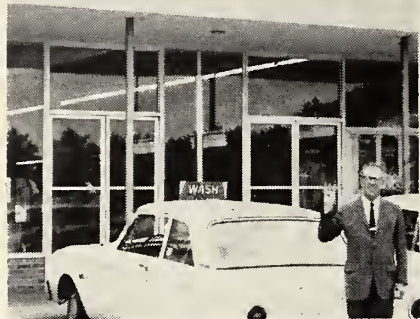
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—says Donald Manville, Kansas City, Mo.

DONALD MANVILLE has lived on a farm all his life. Even today, he owns and farms over 2,000 acres of rich bottom land. For fifteen years he was a successful building contractor, too. Then, four years ago, he opened his first self-service laundry store.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

KENNEDY'S FRIENDLY ENEMY

SIR: Thank you for printing the wonderful article, "John F. Kennedy's Friendly Enemy" (June), and thanks to Bill Hosokawa for an interesting and heart-warming story.

MRS. FELIX POGLIANO, SR.
Denver, Colo.

SIR: We have always looked forward to your many well-written articles each month, but "John F. Kennedy's Friendly Enemy" was truly great. It is one to keep among our many other articles and keepsakes of his days of service to our country.

MRS. CHARLES D. MURRAY
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

SIR: Thank you for "John F. Kennedy's Friendly Enemy." Having spent some time in Japan and Okinawa, and enjoying the friendship of the people there, it was gratifying to learn that the late President Kennedy had made friends with his former naval enemy, Cmdr. Kohei Hanami.

T. R. CARROLL
Jacksonville, N.C.

ECHOES OF STEPHEN FOSTER

SIR: My thanks and congratulations to you for the excellent story by Tom Mahoney on Stephen Foster. "The Life and Legend of Stephen Foster" (June). I would like to express my thanks also to Mr. Mahoney. It was a great job.

RICHARD F. FROHLICH
Director of Public Relations
American Society of Composers,
Authors and Publishers,
New York, N.Y.

SIR: "The Life and Legend of Stephen Foster" was a very good article. I would like to point out, however, that in 1935 Florida adopted "Suwanee River" as its state song, not "Old Folks At Home," as stated in the article.

E. A. PETERSON
Clearwater, Fla.

They are the same song. Foster's title was "Old Folks At Home."

SIR: I grew up in Athens, Pa., which was mentioned in your excellent and interesting article on Stephen Collins Foster. I would like to point out one discrepancy. The Tioga Waltz, the first composition of Foster's, was not named for a river that flows by Athens. Two rivers flow

by Athens, the Susquehanna and the Chemung. They meet at a common point just south of Athens and continue as the Susquehanna. The place they meet is called Tioga Point, and this is where Foster got the title.

Where the Athens Academy used to stand there is now a marker to Foster, and right across the street is the Tioga Point Museum and Athens Library. The Museum is famous for Indian lore, and also has interesting displays on Foster.

T/SGT. CHARLES I. HAZARD, USAF
Rome, N.Y.

PATRIOTIC IMMIGRANTS

SIR: National Commander Donald E. Johnson's July editorial, "No Patent on American Patriotism," which stressed the patriotism of so many naturalized citizens, was splendidly written and most enlightening. Here's looking forward to more articles on this important and interesting subject because, let's face it, were it not for immigrants, there would be no America!

CHARLES C. HAIMO
New York, N.Y.

SIR: Mr. V. H. Cook's letter to the editor in the June issue sheds a sorry picture on the apathy of the public in displaying the flag. My parents were born in Sweden and came to America in their late teens. They hastened to get all their naturalization papers in order so they could become solid citizens in their adopted country. Dad came here in 1869 and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant in the 1872 Presidential election. He taught us kids that this was and is the greatest nation in the world. I can recall as a very young lad that "Old Glory" was always on display. That was Dad's mandate.

NELSON H. OLSON
Kansas City, Mo.

VA CLOSINGS

SIR: The Veterans and Civic Affairs Committee of Bath, N.Y., wishes to thank your magazine for the fair and impartial treatment of news coverage concerning the threatened VA closings here in Bath, as well as those around the nation. Without the support of a magazine such as yours we would not have been successful.

EDWARD L. HUMPHREY, Chairman
Bath, N.Y.

The VA facilities in Bath were saved, but some others were not, at this writing.

CLEARING UP THE COURTS

SIR: "An Interesting Proposal," your editorial in the June issue, dealt with a proposal by "an assembly of attorneys" recommending that a way to clear out the overcrowded courts would be to end court trials involving personal injury in auto accidents, making outside awards on a formula something like the one long

in use with respect to industrial accidents under Workmen's Compensation.

The solution to courtroom congestion is simple. I live and practice law in New Orleans. . . . We have no courtroom congestion as a chronic problem. First of all, our courts work, and secondly, we increased the number of judges and courts to meet the increased demands of litigation. I submit to you that this is the enlightened solution to courtroom congestion—work and more judges.

FLOYD J. REED
New Orleans, La.

CORRECTION

SIR: I greatly enjoyed T. R. Fehrenbach's July article, "What Happened To The Men Who Signed The Declaration of Independence." But I must correct the statement that after the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, in 1777, the Congress fled to Baltimore. The Congress moved to York, Pennsylvania.

HENRY LOGAN
Brooklyn, N.Y.

True. Congress fled to Baltimore from Philadelphia on Dec. 11, 1776, on the approach of the crown forces to Trenton. Following Washington's victories at Trenton and Princeton, Congress returned to Philadelphia—March 12, 1777. At the time referred to, Congress went first to Lancaster, Pa. (for one day), then to York, Pa., making it the colonial capital from Sept. 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778.

STUDENT AID

SIR: Some time ago, my son Bob learned of the H. J. Heinz-National Restaurant Foundation college scholarship for study in the food service field from the Legion's publication, "Need A Lift?" In May of this year, he was announced a winner of a \$1,000 scholarship, and plans to enter the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell University this fall. My other son Jim, a college junior, also frequently refers to "Need A Lift?" for information on careers and future employment. Perhaps our readers could be reminded anew of this exceedingly helpful publication.

JOHN HYDE
Elmont, N.Y.

"Need A Lift?" a Legion Americanism annual, offers information regarding career opportunities and educational benefits for students. It can be obtained by sending 25¢ to The American Legion, Dept. S, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

WORD FROM DENMARK

SIR: I wish to express a feeling of satisfaction that I always get when reading The American Legion Magazine. The articles are first rate, and they are generally written in a language that anyone can understand. The Veterans Newsletter is most welcome to all members living abroad, because through them we are able to keep contact with new bills, veterans affairs, etc.

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THE UN DEADLOCK.

ARE "LIE DETECTORS" A FRAUD?

WAR ON DISEASE IS LOOKING UP.

DATELINE WASHINGTON



The United Nations, after 20 years, is infected with a disease which stimulates talk while paralyzing action . . . Even so, the Administration is committed to keeping the UN alive.

During the past year, the UN has been reduced to little more than a debating society . . . No vote has been taken on any issue for fear of a showdown between the United States and Russia . . . The U.S.S.R. and France are more than two years in arrears on assessments for UN peace-keeping operations . . . The United States insists that under the rules the two countries must pay before they can vote . . . The Russians and French insist that the assessments are illegal.

To avoid meeting the issue head-on, the UN has managed to hobble along without any votes at all . . . The impasse will be compromised, no doubt, but all too probably--it appears here--in favor of Moscow and Paris . . . If so, the Soviet will get more veto power.

A House subcommittee, studying the use of polygraphs--lie-detecting devices--concludes there is no "lie detector," neither machine nor human . . . The people have been deceived by a myth, according to a subcommittee headed by Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.).

The report slaps the federal government for fostering this myth by spending millions on the so-called lie-detection machines and on hundreds of so-called expert operators who run the so-called truth-tellers . . . The fact is, the subcommittee finds, research has failed to prove whether or not the polygraph instruments--which simply measure respiration, blood pressure and pulse, and flow of electric current across the skin--actually detect lies.

The subcommittee is concerned with the widespread use of lie detectors by U.S. investigators . . . The subcommittee fears that the polygraph test is a weak link in the U.S. security system . . . "Many, many physical and psychological factors make it possible for an individual to "beat" the polygraph without detection," the subcommittee reports.

U.S. Surgeon Gen. Luther L. Terry has taken an optimistic view of the health outlook for Americans . . . In the next 20 years, he says, the United States hopes to eliminate entirely such killing and crippling diseases as diphtheria, whooping cough, polio, tetanus, rabies, measles, typhoid, syphilis and gonorrhea.

We can reasonably expect, he adds, that research will provide us with the weapons to control hepatitis, and the prospect is "bright indeed" to curb acute leukemia, perhaps the most tragic disease of childhood . . . Dr. Terry believes we can also expect progress against other forms of cancer, but he warns against anticipating any miracle cures. "Cancer comes in a great variety of forms and has a variety of causes," the Surgeon General points out . . . "Total victory will consist of a series of small victories. . . ."

One basis for the optimism: In 1947, the U.S. spent \$88 million for medical research; in 1963, \$1.6 billion.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

LBJ DOCTRINE

"The American nations cannot, must not, and will not permit the establishment of another Communist government in the Western Hemisphere." President Johnson.

"NO VICTORY" POLICY

"The free world had adopted a passive policy seeking no victory. The result is the most perilous situation in Laos, Viet Nam and throughout Asia." Free China's President Chiang Kai-shek.

FIRMNESS

"I believe the firmness with which the U.S. has reacted in Southeast Asia serves Europe as well. Here the American presence is emphatically demanded by all. Moscow must note how seriously the leading power of the free world regards its commitments." West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard.

RESTRAINING REDS

"I think there is no doubt that we could have destroyed Communist strength at its source if we had chosen to do so, but aggression has never been our way of life." Air Force Sec'y Eugene M. Zuckert.

GALLIC GLASS

"However large the glass may be that is offered us from abroad, we prefer to drink from our own, though not without clinking glasses all around." President de Gaulle of France.

THINK TWICE

"A professor should think twice before he makes a ringing public declaration of his views on a controversial subject if it is far removed from his own area of scholarly competence or expertise." Dr. Grayson Kirk, President, Columbia Univ.



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

An Unforgivable Gamble

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

Kenneth E. Johnson

THIS IS MY LAST message on this page of your national magazine. In looking back over the year for a few events—among many—that are peculiar to the particular year, and at the same time demand sober thought and clear action in the future, two things stand out.

They are: (1) The war in Vietnam, and the attitudes that we as citizens should take toward the burden borne by our government and our armed forces there; and (2) The closing down of U.S. Veterans Administration hospitals and homes and the withdrawal of Veterans Administration services to veterans.

These are not separate things. The American Legion supports the position of our government in Vietnam, and supports the sacrifices of our men who fight on the battleground of freedom. We call on all citizens to support them. Is it in support of them that our facilities to care for veterans are being cut back by super-powerful bookkeepers in Washington? We do not see how a government which is on the one hand engaged in escalation of a righteous war can at the same time permanently dismantle machinery at home to care for the millions of veterans of earlier wars and the unpredictable numbers of new veterans being created in Vietnam.

We do not know how many veterans Vietnam will produce, or how many casualties will be sent home, or how many new widows and orphans will be created there who will be entitled by law to VA care or services. It is a growing number, not a shrinking number. In the middle of June Secretary of State Dean Rusk warned us to expect the casualty list to accelerate. He could not say to what figure it would grow, or how long the conflict would last, or what numbers of men we might eventually send there. But every one of them, and their families, will be potential VA beneficiaries.

Yet as we continue to produce new veterans and new casualties and new widows and orphans in increasing numbers, in a commitment that will stretch for an indefinite period of time, we *do* know what is happening to the facilities to care for them when they are shipped home. By an act of deliberation, initiated by the Budget Bureau, forced on the VA, and largely opposed in Congress, those facilities are being reduced.

It was a hollow victory when the ordered closing of 31 VA installations of last January was cut approximately in half in June, after the President took the matter out of the hands of the VA and the Budget Bureau and put it before a special committee. Fifteen of the installations were saved. But 16 were lost.

This comes on top of steady attrition over many years, an attrition which saw VA contact offices reduced from 215 in June 1960 to ten today, an attrition which the Budget Bureau would continue into the future without reversal despite what

we are asking a new generation of servicemen to do.

It is a sort of Alice-in-Wonderland world for The American Legion today. We listen first to the State and Defense Departments discuss the grim and indefinite growth of casualties and the need for upping the draft calls. We listen then to the bookkeepers pretending to exact knowledge of how much *less* facilities and services we will need for veterans.

If the voice of sanity is not heard in this situation we have the makings of a national tragedy if not a national scandal in the precise pattern that followed WW1. While Secretary Rusk warns of growing casualties, the Budget Bureau-prompted VA is dismantling the VA hospitals at Rutland Heights, Mass.; Dwight, Ill.; McKinney, Tex.; Brecksville, Ohio; Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and Sunmount, N.Y. It is closing soldiers homes at Thomasville, Ga., and Clinton, Iowa. It is closing regional offices in Albany and Syracuse, N.Y.; Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Mo.; Shreveport, La.; Lubbock and San Antonio, Tex.

As if this were not a most reckless gamble in the face of the Vietnam war, a deal has been worked out among bureaus to make room for Public Health Service patients in the remaining VA hospitals, as more than half the Public Health Service general hospitals are ordered closed. The Budget Bureau was unimpressed by a Comptroller General's opinion that the plan cannot legally be implemented. The extraordinary powers of the Budget Bureau are discussed in a full-length article in this magazine. It should be apparent to any literate American that this is no time for the Veterans Administration to cut back its facilities, nor to accept Public Health Service patients in a veterans hospital system that already has a waiting list of some 17,000 eligible veterans, while the flames of war expand in Vietnam and smoulder elsewhere in the world. I join with the House Committee on Government Operations in challenging both the legality and wisdom of the Public Health Service arrangement. I have called upon the President of the United States to curb the powers of the Budget Bureau, and the National Executive Committee of The American Legion has done the same in official resolution. I denounce the closing of VA facilities, while we are sending men into combat abroad, as an unforgivable gamble.

These issues will continue to be paramount beyond my tenure of office at the head of The American Legion. I urge your strong support of my successor in office as The American Legion continues in the difficult position of wholeheartedly defending our government against its numerous critics for its moral fight for freedom in Vietnam, while having to denounce that same government for gambling with its services to our men in Vietnam when they shall have become veterans—veterans in numbers unknown today and unknowable.

THE EXTRAORDINARY POWERS of the **BUREAU OF THE BUDGET**

How a super-bureau in Washington manipulates the laws, censors witnesses before Congress and dictates to departments and agencies by the exercise of powers never set forth in the American Constitution.

By **DEANE and DAVID HELLER**

DOES AMERICA HAVE an "invisible government" within the government? Is there a government agency so powerful that it can—and does—overrule, frustrate or emasculate an Act of Congress when it decides, on its own or in a huddle with the President's aides, that Congress has acted unwisely? Is there a federal agency so powerful that it can, in the words of a leading U.S. Senator, "terrorize" other agencies of the government?

Is it possible that a super-powerful agency of unelected officials can instruct Cabinet officers testifying before Congress . . . Can this agency "black out" unfavorable information and censor the opinions of government officials who disagree? Can it kill or cripple a government program legally enacted by Congress?

Let's take a look at some words of Lyndon Baines Johnson about the Bureau of the Budget, an agency of unelected officials which exercises amazing powers, whether it legally possesses them or not.

In 1958, a furious war raged in Congress over the refusal of the Budget Bureau to spend money authorized by Congress for dams, national defense, missiles, space research and a wide variety of other purposes. Lyndon Johnson, then Senate Majority Leader, rose from his seat in the front row of the Senate chamber. The dark-suited Senator, standing tall like a Texas Ranger out to draw a rifle bead on the Bad Guys, took out after the Bureau of the Budget.

Lyndon Johnson's quarrel with the Bureau of the Budget had a long and fascinating history.

Seven months earlier, on August 30, 1957, he had written a hot letter to the then Budget Director, Dr. Percival Brundage:

"I am deeply concerned about the practice of the Bureau of the Budget of controlling, through the apportionment procedure, the expenditure of funds appropriated by Congress," the future President wrote.

His letter had noted that the subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee had heard 1,132 witnesses in 40 lengthy sessions that brought forth a bill on civil construction



Sen. Yarborough, Tex.: "Congress must muster the nerve to replace the Budget Bureau."



Lyndon Johnson, as Senator, and Admiral Hyman Rickover. Johnson called Budget Bureau a "czar," challenged its authority. Rickover charged it impounded nuclear sub funds.

to offset growing unemployment. The bill passed the Senate with only *one* dissenting vote.

"This bill thus may be conservatively said to represent the will of Congress," the Texas Senator wrote acidly. "Yet, a letter over your signature suggests that a portion of the funds appropriated by Congress for construction projects by the Corps of Engineers will be placed in budgetary reserve by the Bureau of the Budget." The Senate Majority Leader then asked "by what authority" the Budget Director derived such powers "by which such action, overriding the will of Congress" was taken.

On another occasion, Mr. Johnson had complained that the Budget Bureau was a "czar."

Now Lyndon Johnson's angry words of March 11, 1958, made on the Senate floor, turned to the matter of a dam in Oregon (the John Day Dam) for which Congress had voted funds and the President had signed an authorization.

"The President, by the exercise of his own judgment and discretion could have vetoed it [the dam]," Johnson said. "But instead he chose to approve it. He permitted a budget official who had responsibility to no one, who was an appointee of the Executive, to impound the funds and vitiate the will of the Congress and the Executive."

Johnson then struck at the growing habit of the Budget Bureau to present an "approved" list of projects to Congress on a "take it or leave it" basis.

"I do not intend to let the Budget Director pick out, pick out and pick out and finally tell us: 'If you will knuckle under and get down on your knees and take exactly what I tell you, I will let you have a bill. If you do not, I will send you a veto.'"

Lyndon Johnson's next words stated the case for the constitutional power of Congress to exercise the legislative power of the nation:

"When I have passed judgment on a bill and have voted for it, the simple fact that someone in the Bureau of the Budget objects to it will not change my conviction and make me turn tail and abandon the position I took when I voted for the bill originally."

How revealing of the inner workings of power in Washington, where—the average layman may think—Congress passes laws and the Administration carries them out!

For decades, the obscure Bureau of the Budget, a 500-man agency housed in the Executive Office Building near the White House, has stirred up fierce controversy, fear and anger inside Washington. Lyndon Johnson's words denouncing it were, in fact, courageous. The Budget Bureau has teeth and claws. It can

fight back—hard. Money—or the control of money—equals power. Even a Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate might find it prudent not to tangle with this little-known agency—far and away the most powerful in the nation's capital. Of all the heads of bureaus, the Budget Director is the only one the President can appoint without approval in the Congress.

The Budget Bureau can kill virtually any bill introduced in the Congress with seven words: "Not in accordance with the President's program." In this it wields the political power of the President with Congress. It can (and often has) overruled Congress by refusing to expend funds voted by Congress for federal programs. In the past, these have included funds for: veterans' medical care; housing; urban renewal; atomic submarines; the army reserves; research and development for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force; public works projects; missile and atomic energy plants; water and power projects; hospitals — and scores of other things.

This may be an eye opener. If you've ever thought about the Bureau of the Budget at all (most people haven't), a mental picture may come to mind of a group of dedicated bookkeepers totting up long columns of figures in red ink in their ledger books. But you couldn't be more wrong. The Budget boys are the fellows with muscle in Washington. The director of the Bureau of the Budget carries far more weight than some members of the Cabinet. And it isn't just anybody who can overrule an Act of Congress. On the law books, that authority is supposed to be reserved for the Supreme Court in open trial.

It isn't easy to get a top administrator in the Executive Branch to talk about its secrecy-shrouded operations. But listen to this (from a man who wishes to remain anonymous, but who formerly held a top government administrative post):

"There's little that any Administrator can do when the Budget Bureau interferes in the details of his work. It's a tough thing. Every Administrator serves at the pleasure of the President. If he doesn't like it, he can only get out.

"It is a serious problem for Congress, whose lawmaking power is often usurped by the control of the purse strings. Congress passes an appropriation for a certain thing to be done. Then the Administrator who'd do the job is denied the funds by the Budget Bureau . . . and he is not allowed to tell the public or Congress the facts. Congressmen tell the people back home that the matter has been taken care of . . . but nothing happens . . . and nobody on the outside can under-



Former Budget Director Maurice Stans. His letter instructing Defense Dep't on how its witnesses were to testify in Congress was exposed by Rep. Daniel Flood, (Pa.).

stand it. I once had a confrontation with the Budget Director of my time on his arbitrary rulings affecting the *policy* of my agency. In exasperation he said to me: 'Listen! The Budget Bureau can do anything it pleases!'

The National Education Association has been waging a war with the Defense Department over the condition of its overseas schools. Congress passed a law (PL86-91) to put the overseas schools for children of servicemen on a par with better U.S. schools. The Defense Department did not bring the schools up to par, and pays its teachers about \$2,000 less than the standard set by Congress. In the face of protests from educators, it simply repeated over and over that it didn't have the money. But the Defense Department had not asked Congress for the money needed to carry out its law!

The American Legion took up the cudgels for the NEA in this fight last fall, and in an editorial advised it that perhaps the villain was elsewhere. "Defense can't ask for more money than Budget okays, and if Budget is the pinch-penny, Defense isn't allowed to say so, under rules that keep the facts behind our budgeting a secret to the extent the Budget Bureau desires."

The Legion has had long experience

with the Budget Bureau's policy-making, its vitiating of law, and its sense of values and thinking. For two decades, career men in the Budget Bureau have interfered in the operation of veterans legislation and have sought to impose policies of their own, antagonistic to those established by Congress, while Budget Directors, Presidents and Congresses have come and gone.

Several examples in the field of veterans affairs are enlightening.

- Several years ago, President Kennedy authorized 2,000 nursing care beds for the Veterans Administration, and Congress enacted a law calling for 2,000 more. The House Veterans Affairs Committee, in drafting the law, specifically called for the nursing care beds *in addition to* the VA's hospital beds. The Budget Bureau fought this law bitterly before it was passed. Today, it is forcing the VA to reduce its hospital bed facilities by 4,000 beds instead of adding the nursing care beds to the total VA bed space. At this writing, only 550 of the nursing beds have been put in operation. Meanwhile, the VA is reported to be planning to run the nursing programs eventually on money saved by *closing* VA hospitals!

- The Budget Bureau is generally op-

OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET



Budget Bureau's power to manipulate both the Executive and the Legislative stemmed from President F. D. Roosevelt (above), making it a private arm of President.

posed to both veterans hospitalization and the bulk of the Public Health Service hospital services. In spite of the laws creating them and providing their services it would like to reduce them and put them both in one hospital system. Congress has rejected every proposal either to cut them down or combine them. Nothing daunted, the Bureau of the Budget has been proceeding toward both objectives on its own. In January, under Budget Bureau pressure, both the VA and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare announced closings of VA and Public Health Service hospitals, respectively. At the same time they announced an "agreement" under which the VA, which was created by law to care for eligible war veterans, would accept such PHS patients as merchant mariners and commercial fishermen in VA hospitals. This has naturally created a storm, especially as the VA hospital system had, in March, a waiting list of more than 17,000 eligible veteran patients *before* closing six VA hospitals and *before* taking in PHS patients. When the Comptroller General issued an opinion that aspects of the PHS agreement are illegal, the Budget Bureau's hospital spokesman told a Congressional Committee that he doubted

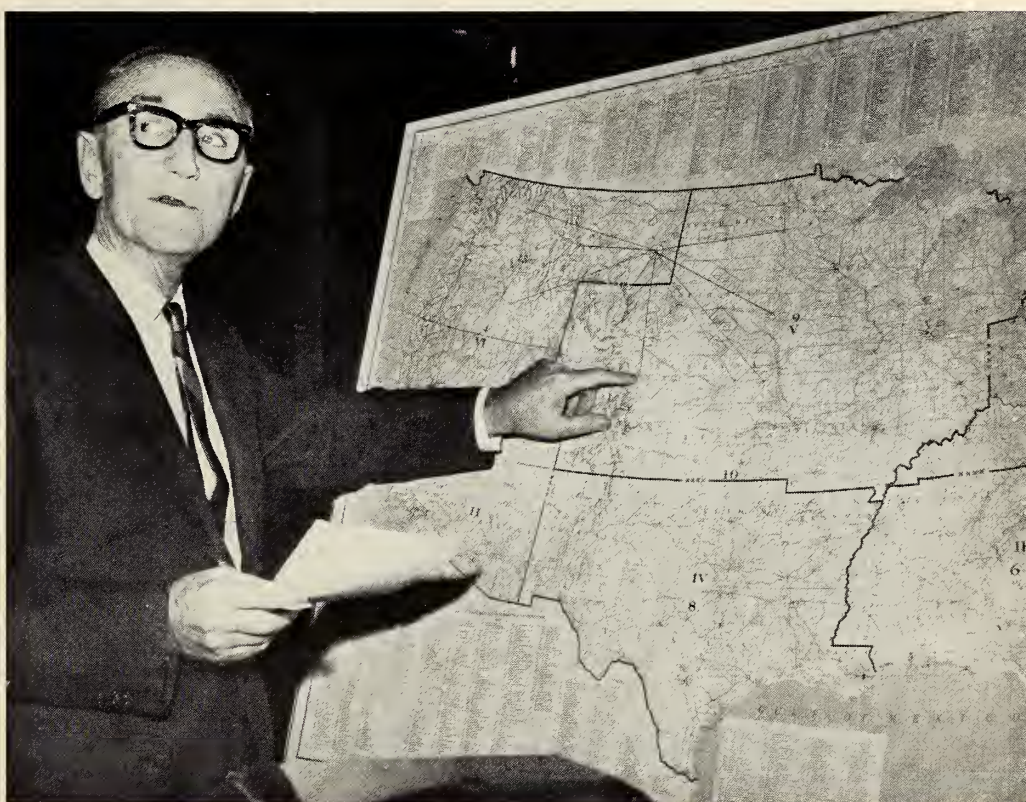
the opinion was binding, though the Government Operations Manual sets forth that by law the opinions of the Comptroller General are binding on the executive. This one issue presently has the Budget Bureau and Congress heading on a collision course with respect to the legality of Budget Bureau activities.

A competent reporter who has been on the Washington scene for more than two decades notes that it is almost impossible to find who makes decisions like this. The Budget Bureau refers to them as "decisions arrived at by the President," while the actual architects are "faceless and nameless."

- How the Budget Bureau thinks about veterans was revealed in House testimony on a pension bill last year. A VA spokesman said that the Budget Bureau was not only opposed to the bill but was opposed to *publicizing* it because "this would cause a large number of new veterans to apply." We will see more about the Budget Bureau's work in making it hard for veterans to receive benefits already awarded them by law.

- At its May 5-6 meeting this year, the Executive Committee of The American Legion unanimously approved a resolution urging President Johnson to curb the power of the Bureau of the Budget . . . charging, among other things, that the Bureau is establishing national policy on

(Continued on next page)



Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) protests VA closings ordered summarily by Budget Bureau this year. Mansfield has challenged legality of Bureau's powers.

THE EXTRAORDINARY POWERS OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

its own, thereby usurping the power of Congress. The Legion took this dire action following the latest attack upon veterans' benefits by the Budget Bureau.

• On January 13, 1965, the VA, without warning, announced its intention to close 11 hospitals, four veterans' homes, and 16 regional offices where veterans' claims are received, processed and awarded or denied. The National Commander of The American Legion, Donald E. Johnson, immediately protested, calling it "shocking" that Members of Congress, who are supposed to set veterans' policy, were not consulted. Commander Johnson charged that the announced closings were not the considered judgment of the VA, but were forced upon it by the Bureau of the Budget. John J. Corcoran, Director of the Legion's National Rehabilitation Commission, charged "the Veterans Administration has lost control of its medical program to the Bureau of the Budget." On March 4, 1965, the Assistant Director for Legislative Reference of the Bureau of the Budget admitted to the Legion's Rehabilitation Conference that the Budget Bureau "did press the VA to close hospitals."

Out in the field, citizens' committees looked at some facts. Thus a special committee of experienced North Dakota veterans service officers, representing volunteer groups, investigated the VA's justification of the proposed consolidation of the Fargo VA regional office with the one in St. Paul, Minn., 200 miles away.

The VA had made two basic claims, never mentioning Budget Bureau pressure. It said: (1) that \$139,740 would be saved, chiefly in salaries paid at Fargo; (2) North Dakota veterans could easily process their claims by mail to St. Paul, because experience showed nearly all of the claims handled at Fargo were being handled by mail already.

The North Dakota committee found that it would cost more to move than to stay in Fargo; that the "savings" estimate was based chiefly on salary eliminations at Fargo; that it was almost double the actual salary elimination; and that it did not deduct from "savings" the new costs that would be assumed in St. Paul.

Far worse, the VA's report on handling claims by mail turned out to be a pathetically transparent attempt to justify the unjustifiable. In attempting to minimize the impairment of services by withdrawing from Fargo, the VA

claimed that only 2.3% of its service in Fargo in 1964 had been made by personal contact with veterans, while 97.7% had been by mail—which could, of course, simply continue at St. Paul at no inconvenience to anyone.

The VA reported 270,483 mail contacts at Fargo in 1964 and only 6,506 personal contacts with veterans.

The North Dakota committee reported that the figures were outrageously false. Only 19,500 of the pieces of mail reported had anything to do with service contacts with veterans. The rest (more



Charles L. Schultze, newly appointed to head the controversial Budget Bureau.

than 261,000) were just "mail received"—junk mail, ads, bills, inter-VA mail, personal mail of employees and patients—anything with a cancelled postage stamp.

And personal contacts with veterans, instead of being 6,506 were 40,008! They came not to 2.3% of the total contacts with veterans, but more than 66%!

Similar committees in other parts of the country reported the same discrepancies with respect to justifications of VA closings in their areas.

This incredible situation concerning public responsibility is not like the usually meticulous Veterans Administration. It is like the wriggling of a government agency under orders from the Bureau of the Budget to cut back its operation . . . with a tough command to make the cutback look good.

On the surface it looks like insanity for the Budget Bureau to force the VA to close offices when the reputed savings are only a myth. But it makes sinister sense when you recall the Budget Bureau's desire not to have veterans claim

what has already been awarded them by Congress. Intensive studies by both the VA and the House Committee on Veterans Affairs have revealed that veterans who have been eligible for millions of dollars of vets benefits didn't claim them because they "did not understand the law" in spite of VA mail in governmentese "explaining" it to them. In this light, the hanky-panky unveiled at Fargo (only one of 16 regional offices that were proposed to be closed) to force more veterans to use the mail suggests that the Budget Bureau sees the *real* "savings" to lie in unclaimed benefits if services to veterans are withdrawn hundreds of miles.

The outcry at this sort of thing resulted in President Johnson taking the matter out of the hands of the VA and the Budget Bureau and referring the VA closings to a special Presidential committee. On June 9, the closing order was rescinded for Fargo and seven other regional offices, for two of the soldiers homes and five of the hospitals. This was clearly a compromise of a situation in which his own Budget Bureau had embarrassed the President. Six hospitals, caring for 11,500 patients; eight regional offices, and two soldiers homes remained on the list to be closed unless Congress should specifically legislate their continuance, as it has sometimes done in the past. To a number of bills already proposed to prevent further arbitrary closings at the whim of the Budget Bureau, the House Veterans Affairs Committee promptly added another (HR202) to restrict either the closing or adding of VA hospitals and homes in the future without approval of the Committee. So much for a sampling of the Budget Bureau's operation in veterans affairs.

Fear is one of the weapons by which the Bureau of the Budget enforces its dominance. "It is common knowledge," former Sen. Dennis Chavez of New Mexico once remarked, "that most government agencies are scared green of the Budget Bureau."

The gagging of high government officials in testimony before Congress goes right to the heart of the American system of representative government. It is a form of controlled ignorance of the people's representatives.

Nor is this confined to verbal testimony. The Budget Bureau controls the content of letters sent by agencies to Congress and of letters sent by independent agencies to the President. It censors the mail in both of these channels by demanding that whatever such agency heads write must be submitted to them for approval, disapproval or alteration. The Congress seeks a written appraisal on virtually every bill before it, from the agency that the bill would

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(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By **ALDEN STEVENS**
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

NAUVOO, ILL., ON the Mississippi River, is some 245 miles southwest of Chicago, Ill. From 1839 until 1846 it was the headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, usually called the Mormon Church. During this period it was the largest town in Illinois, with a population of 27,000.

Joseph Smith and his followers came to Nauvoo after their expulsion from Missouri, hoping to build a permanent Zion. Like most settlements of these hard-working, zealous, sternly disciplined people, Nauvoo flourished at first. Many houses were built, a newspaper—the Times and Seasons—was published, and a hotel and a temple, the largest



Sketch of Nauvoo Temple ruins. In inset is Brigham Young's house, still standing.



NAUVOO, ILL., TOWN OF MORMON TRAGEDY

building then west of the Alleghenies, were built. Converts to the faith flocked here from other states and from Europe.

But as it had with every previous Mormon settlement, powerful opposition developed. The Mormons were charged with robbery, harboring criminals, gross immorality and other illegal activities. Actually, their aggressive political activity was mostly responsible for this persecution. They held the balance of political power in the state. In February 1844, Joseph Smith announced he would run for the Presidency and probably sealed his own fate by doing so. He and his brother Hyrum were arrested, jailed in nearby Carthage and, on June 27, 1844, they were shot by an armed mob that stormed the jail. Their graves are near Smith's Nauvoo homestead. Brigham Young was then chosen to be the new leader.

Mormons at Nauvoo were beaten, their farmhouses and temple burned and, in October 1845, they were ordered to leave. By early 1846 the last of them had gone, some to Michigan, Texas and other states, but the majority to Utah with Brigham Young.

From 1849 until 1858, Nauvoo was headquarters for a French social experiment in communistic living by the "Pioneers of Humanity," more often called the Icarians. This group founded the wine and cheese industries which still exist, but the social experiment failed.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus

now a museum and there are many other carefully nurtured reminders of this great American writer in the area—the "Becky Thatcher" house, Mark Twain cave and, of course, always the mighty Mississippi of which he wrote. Lincoln's New Salem is 118 miles southeast.

1965 Motel and Restaurant Info:

Good—Nauvoo Village Inn. Parley St., just south of Nauvoo on ILL 96. 14 rooms, pool. Restaurant. (217) 453-6634. Good—Icarian Restaurant and Lounge. In town on ILL 96. Open 11 a.m.-midnight. Closed Thanksgiving, Dec. 25. Bar. Specialties: steak, Mississippi channel catfish. (217) 453-9226. (Also see Quincy, Ill., in Mobil Travel Guide to the Great Lakes Area and Burlington, Fort Madison and Keokuk, Iowa, in Mobil Travel Guide to the Northwest and Great Plains States. These Iowa cities are within 30 miles of Nauvoo.)



Christ of Latter-day Saints, now led by Joseph's grandson, W. Wallace Smith, has worked to preserve 34 fine historic sites and buildings at Nauvoo. The Joseph Smith and Brigham Young homes are among these. A part of the town is now a state park.

Seventy miles south is Hannibal, Mo., where Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) grew up. The house in which he lived is

Your appreciation of any historic area is greatly enriched if you read about it first. "The Nauvoo Guide," short but informative (1939), is one of the American Guide Series which your library may have. Fawn Brodie's "No Man Knows My History; the Life of Joseph Smith" has considerable detail on the Nauvoo period in Smith's life. Ray B. West's "Kingdom of the Saints" is an excellent account of the whole Mormon story with emphasis on the life of Brigham Young. There are many other books on the Mormons. Consult your librarian.



Despite the warning sign, litter is dumped along roadside leading to Bird and Wild Flower Sanctuary in Lotus Woods, Ill.

The Boob Blight

A rapid-fire rundown on the latest progress in ruining our outdoors.

By **FRANK L. REMINGTON**

THE PICNIC TABLE in Yellowstone Park had a hole burned in its center when it was overturned onto a campfire. Nearby, an obscene word painted on a boulder in prominent red letters heralded man's perversity in a setting of grandeur.

Gashing her foot on a broken beer bottle, a barefoot toddler at Yosemite screamed in pain. A Yosemite bear limped along a trail with one swollen and festering paw stuck fast in a tin can.

A family boasted of "outwitting" the rangers in Arizona's Petrified Forest National Monument by smuggling out a big specimen of petrified wood under the hood of its car.

Some tourists in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C., lost their way because someone turned around directional signs. Other national park visitors

have drowned in lakes because of stolen life preservers.

Close to 100 million vacationers will visit the 203 U.S. national parks and monuments this year. Most will bring with them a love of nature and wonderment at the unspoiled beauty preserved against the march of progress. Unfortunately, between 1% and 10% will also bring either an unthinking or willful propensity for defacing and destroying America's nature preserves. The 1% to 10% figure represents a steadily proliferating number of vacant-minded people.

Tourists are deluging cherished beauty spots with a steady flow of discarded pop bottles, beer cans, fruit skins, dirty paper dishes, sandwich wrappings, newspapers, napkins and cleansing tissues. One ranger observed, "The national parks are fast becoming outdoor slums."

Slobs pry open trap doors to water wells and toss in garbage. Old Faithful

and other geysers at Yellowstone have been used as refuse dumps. A few seasons back, one geyser became so thoroughly plugged that it quit erupting. The public has so abused Morning Glory, Yellowstone's most beautiful hot pool, that one ranger remarked, "It looks, if you'll pardon me, like an unflushed toilet."

Heavy picnic tables and benches, which cost about \$175 a set, are prime targets of park looters. Marauders break them to pieces, pound broken glass into them, throw them into the lake or cart them off. The remaining ones are often mutilated with carved initials or littered with fly-laden watermelon rinds and other garbage.

Mooning swains disfigure trees with carved intertwining hearts—and bark cannot be replaced at any price. For firewood, vandals rip shingles from shelters. Armed with high-powered rifles, gun-



No invasion from Mars, but skindivers ridding mile-long Belle Isle Beach area in Detroit of underwater litter and debris.



This mess of debris was fished out of pool in Yellowstone National Park. Geysers in Park are also used as refuse dumps; one was so badly clogged, it quit erupting.

happy marksmen shoot up road signs and concrete camp stoves. After repair or replacement, they're shortly shot up again. In Angeles National Forest, Calif., a vandal wantonly sprayed a fire telephone with buckshot, rendering it useless to report a blaze. In another case, irresponsible riflemen blasted a rest room, not caring whether it was occupied. It was, but fortunately no casualties resulted.

With aerosol paint cans, park defacers gleefully spray their names, initials, class numerals and biological functions over trees and rocks. Witless tourists deface rest rooms with pencils and lipstick smears and clog basins with debris. In one park someone dropped a rock in a toilet, blocking the sewer. It cost \$500 to remove it. Rangers displayed it with a sign: "This Rock Cost You \$500." Someone stole the rock and sign in short order.

Rangers lead visitors on guided tours through the ancient cliff dwellings in Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. They would prefer to let everyone wander freely but ranger-led tours became necessary because of the thousands of names written with lipstick or pencil on the walls, and the innumerable bits of prehistoric masonwork picked off.

Designed to break a lipstick, crayon or pencil at the first stroke, a gravel-impregnated wall paint is now being tested in national park rest rooms. Such measures are useless, though, against girls who put lipstick smears on ancient

CONTINUED

The Boob Blight

Indian carvings, in rock so porous that the color sinks in and becomes indelible.

Marauders use blasting powder to collect specimens of Indian hieroglyphics. Park-provided binoculars at Grand Canyon disappear with shameful frequency, even though they're firmly bolted down. In Carlsbad Caverns, N. Mex., and other underground wonderlands, glittering fragments of stalactites have been broken off by the thousands as souvenirs.

In New Mexico's Cibola National Forest, despoilers regularly carry off truckloads of topsoil, leaving behind denuded areas on which all vegetation dies. Newly-planted trees and shrubs don't last long. All but three of 30 four-foot-high pine trees planted in a park area were stolen within three days.

There's nothing sacred to boobs. They feed chocolate-covered laxatives to bear cubs, senselessly chop living trees and desecrate valuable art work. They cause more damage than time and weather to national statues and memorials. At Gettysburg National Monument in Pennsylvania they dote on pushing over statues. At the Grant Memorial in Washington, D.C., they climb over the metal horses and figures to twist bronze harness lines and swords.

There's little rangers and foresters can do, even though such depredations carry a maximum penalty of \$500 fine and six months imprisonment. Culprits must be apprehended first, and they seldom are. Underfinanced and overburdened park and forest officials can't supply enough rangers to guard every square inch of land or to hide behind trees and rocks to spy on potential troublemakers. Then too, much of the mischief occurs in a moment, often in a remote area or at night.

The boob blight worries park officials as well as private individuals and groups. Occasionally, various organizations and youth clubs war against vandalism by cleaning up after the "strewballs," mending mutilated signs and repairing damaged shelters. But generally their interest flags.

Can the national parks and forests be preserved against "human erosion?" Suggestions for combating the boob blight have ranged from increasing entrance fees to ascertaining the tourists' motives for entering a park. When visitors pay a healthy admission, they seem to treat the place with more respect and vandalism decreases.

The late writer and conservationist, Bernard De Voto, after traveling through



In Cibola National Forest, New Mexico, heavy picnic table was lugged to edge of fire site, burned beyond repair. Unnoticed, fire could have spread to nearby wooded area.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE



Cleanup man at work picking up litter left by visitors in Georgia's Lake Conasauga recreation area. Note trash receptacle, only a few steps from table.



No public park area is free of its despoilers. Above, the morning after an outing of picnickers at Point Lookout, Maryland.



Wanton vandalism in men's rest room in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.

15 national parks, was greatly disturbed by what he saw. "Let's close the national parks," he proposed. "Let us, as a beginning, close Yellowstone, Yosemite, Rocky Mountain, and Grand Canyon National Parks—close them and seal them, assign an army to patrol them, and so hold them secure for a more enlightened future."

A national park official declares, "We

cannot lock up the parks, but we can improve people so that they will enjoy and appreciate them."

Keep America Beautiful, Inc., and the Good Outdoor Manners Assoc., are two groups combating the boob blight. Says the latter: "The national parks can be preserved if the people will just wake up to their stake in the matter. The problem calls for education, not deprivation

for all but a privileged few." And, strictly on the subject of litter, Keep America Beautiful, Inc., says: "Litter cleanup costs U.S. taxpayers an estimated \$500 million annually. Urban communities spend nearly \$300 million of that amount for street cleaning. Another \$100 million goes for litter removal from highways. Additional millions are spent delittering parks, beaches, waterways, harbors and recreational areas. . . . The whole national litter bill approaches the \$1-billion-a-year mark.

"Litter is a menace to health and safety. It creates breeding grounds for disease-carrying insects and rodents. Littered waters make swimming, fishing and boating dangerous.

"Litter is an eyesore that blights and corrodes—lowers property values, discourages tourists, and alienates potential new business and industry."

Unlike buses, there won't be another national park or forest along in the next few minutes. The nation's beauty spots and outdoor recreation areas are limited. There's only one Grand Canyon, one Yellowstone, one Mount Rainier. Unless Americans realize this, the coming generations will inherit far less of the natural beauty legacy than has been left to the present one.

THE END



How They Built the NATION'S CAPITAL

L'Enfant's grand scheme bit off more than we could chew—at first.

By **JOSEPH L. SCHOTT**

IN A DOUBLE SENSE, the United States had no capital in 1783.

Two years after the end of the American Revolution the nation was flat broke and owed more than \$20 million. It still owed the Colonial Army back pay.

Neither did the country have a Capital. Congress met in Philadelphia, but it could meet anywhere it chose to.

That June, a large band of disgruntled soldiers besieged the Congress in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to demand their pay. The day's events were so ugly and frightening, and so uncontrolled by Pennsylvania authorities, that during the night the Congress fled to Princeton, N.J.

It is said that this incident provided the original motive that led to Congress

establishing a Capital in a Federal District in what is now Washington, D.C., rather than relying on a state or city for protection in time of disorder. This is not quite true. Several states were already on record in 1783 offering tracts of land to Congress for a National Capital, but it is probable that the soldier incident showed the wisdom of not relying upon a state's protection.

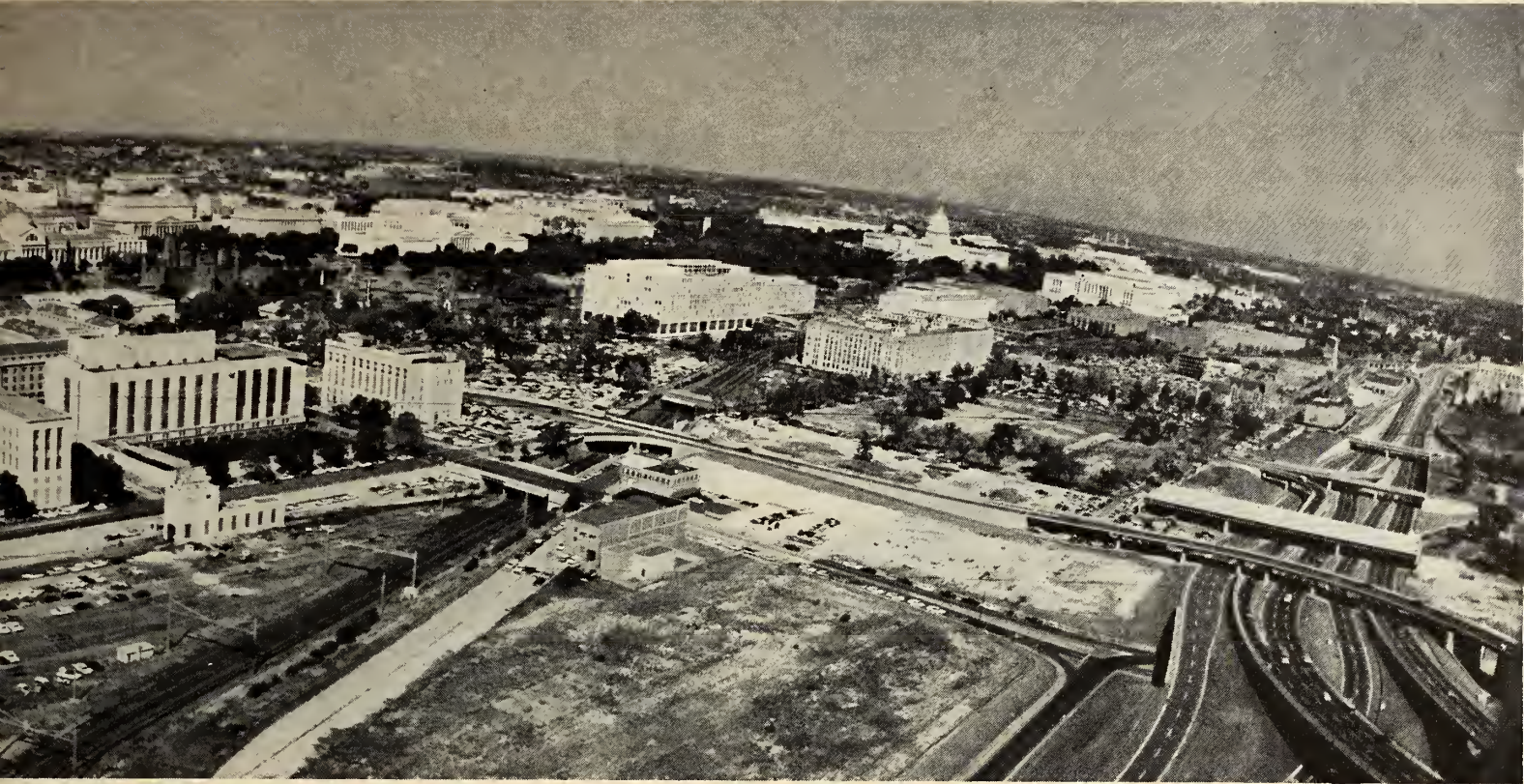
At any rate, when the Constitution was adopted in 1787, Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 provided for a capital district, and said that Congress would exercise exclusive control "over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of Government of the United States. . . ."

A controversy arose immediately be-

tween Congressmen of North and South. Northerners and Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, favored a site near Wrights Ferry, Pa., on the Susquehanna river. Southerners, led by Thomas Jefferson, favored a spot on the Potomac river near Georgetown, Md.

Secretary of State Jefferson knew that Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton also wanted the new national government to assume the debts of the individual states as a step toward a centralized national fiscal and currency policy. Jefferson set up a private dinner for some political bargaining, at which certain of the southern leaders agreed to swap votes on the two questions. The North got a strong federal fiscal policy and the South got a national Capital on the Potomac.

(Continued on page 20)



Washington, D.C., today. Built in the swamps of the Potomac, it was the first planned city in the modern world.



BETTMANN ARCHIVE

Wearing Masonic regalia and using a silver trowel, President Washington laid the Capitol's cornerstone on September 18, 1793.

wet cold in winter, with tidal swamps that bred chills and fever the year around. But most 18th century Americans tended to look upon climate, weather and ill health as acts of God unfathomable to man. They expected to suffer from heat and "flux" in summer and cold and "ague" in winter, and frequently went about their day-to-day tasks burning with fever or trembling with chill, thinking little of it. At the time the location on the Potomac seemed no unhealthier than

BETTMANN ARCHIVE



The "President's Palace," later the White House, around 1800.

Jefferson and Madison discussing the site of the future capital.

CONTINUED

HOW THEY BUILT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

And so Washington, D.C., was built on the spot and everyone lived happily ever after? Far from it. Then the fun began.

Congress empowered President George Washington to choose the exact location of the capital district. He picked the area of the present District of Columbia, including a piece of Virginia south of the Potomac which is no longer in the District. Washington noted that the area stood almost exactly half-way between New England and Georgia, then the southernmost state. Washington judged it far enough inland to be safe from surprise naval attack and yet close enough to the sea to be reached by ocean-going vessels. Also, there was a commanding hilltop—Jenkins Hill—on which he planned to mount the Capitol building of the new nation.

On April 15, 1791, Andrew Ellicott, surveyor, set a corner-stone at Jones Point, Alexandria, Va., and shot a line due northwest for ten miles into Virginia, thence a line northeast ten miles, ending in Maryland, and then lines due southeast ten miles and southwest ten miles to return to Jones Point.

This survey took an area of 64 square miles from Maryland and 36 square miles from Virginia for the Federal District. Stone markers, a mile apart, were placed to mark the boundaries. In addition to the land, Virginia gave \$120,000 and Maryland \$72,000 toward the building fund.

The District boundaries took in two established towns: Georgetown, Md., and Alexandria, Va. The remainder was farmland, swamps and forests. Jefferson prayed fervently that the location would attract "foreigners, manufacturers and settlers . . . and shift southward the center of population and power. . . ."

Many modern critics have expressed wonder that Washington chose such an "unhealthy" spot for the nation's capital, blanketed as it was by oppressive heat in summer and

anywhere else to most people, and Washington's choice stood.

After the two states conveyed jurisdiction of the ceded areas to the Federal Government, it became necessary for the Government to purchase the land from the individual owners. Since the Treasury was empty, President Washington had to devise a method of purchase that did not involve an immediate cash outlay. Washington personally drew up the document which accomplished the purpose.

The agreement said in substance that individual owners would convey in trust to the Government all of their land included in the city limits. The Government would pay 25 pounds in Maryland currency (about \$67) an acre for land used for public buildings and "reservations," but nothing for areas set aside for streets and thoroughfares. The remaining land would be marked off into lots for residences and businesses. Half of these went back to the original landowners and the other half went to the Government.

Washington believed that by selling the Government-owned lots at public auction, enough cash could be raised to pay off the purchased land and construct the necessary Government buildings. It was a scheme for the city to build itself out of the increased value it brought to the Potomac swamplands.

Early in 1791, the President appointed three commissioners to govern the District and oversee construction. They were Daniel Carroll and Thomas Johnson of Maryland and David Stuart of Virginia. The commissioners directed that the area be called "Territory of Columbia," after Christopher Columbus, and the capital city "Washington," after George Washington. President Washington himself, in conversation and correspondence, always referred modestly to the capital as "the Federal City."

To design the city, Washington appointed a colorful character who had sought the honor, Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant. He was a hot-tempered, haughty, stubborn, but nonetheless extremely able Frenchman. In a young, unlettered country, L'Enfant's qualifications were impressive. Born in Paris, August 2, 1754, the son of an artist of the royal court, he had been educated as an architect and engineer. Arriving in

America in 1777 as a lieutenant of volunteer French troops, he subsequently rose to the rank of major. Six feet tall, with erect soldierly bearing, he cut an impressive figure in his bell-crowned hat and long overcoat.

When he first heard that a new city was to be built—a metropolis planned

solely as a seat of government—L'Enfant wrote to Washington expressing a desire to “share in the undertaking.” The novelty of the idea fascinated him. In those days nations did not *choose* sites for capitals on virgin land and then create them where nothing had been before. Capitals of great nations were usually the largest

and most prosperous cities — London, Paris, Rome, Lisbon. Governmental functions were submerged in and generally overpowered by the multifarious activities of the cities.

In March 1791, the Georgetown Weekly Ledger recorded the arrival of “Major Longfont.” The weather was rainy and cold, but the Frenchman immediately rode over the District area on horseback. He reported enthusiastically to President Washington that he would have a general city plan finished within a few months.

L'Enfant planned grandly for a city of 800,000—the size of Paris at that time—and refused to consider anything as “tiresome and insipid” as a rectangular design. He dreamed of broad avenues rotating from hubs, and parks with gushing fountains and cascades. For the next six months he worked tirelessly, surveying with his primitive instruments an area of over 50 square miles in a most minute and precise manner.

From the first, his aims conflicted with those of the commissioners and the landholders. His streets, ranging in width from 110 feet for ordinary streets to 160

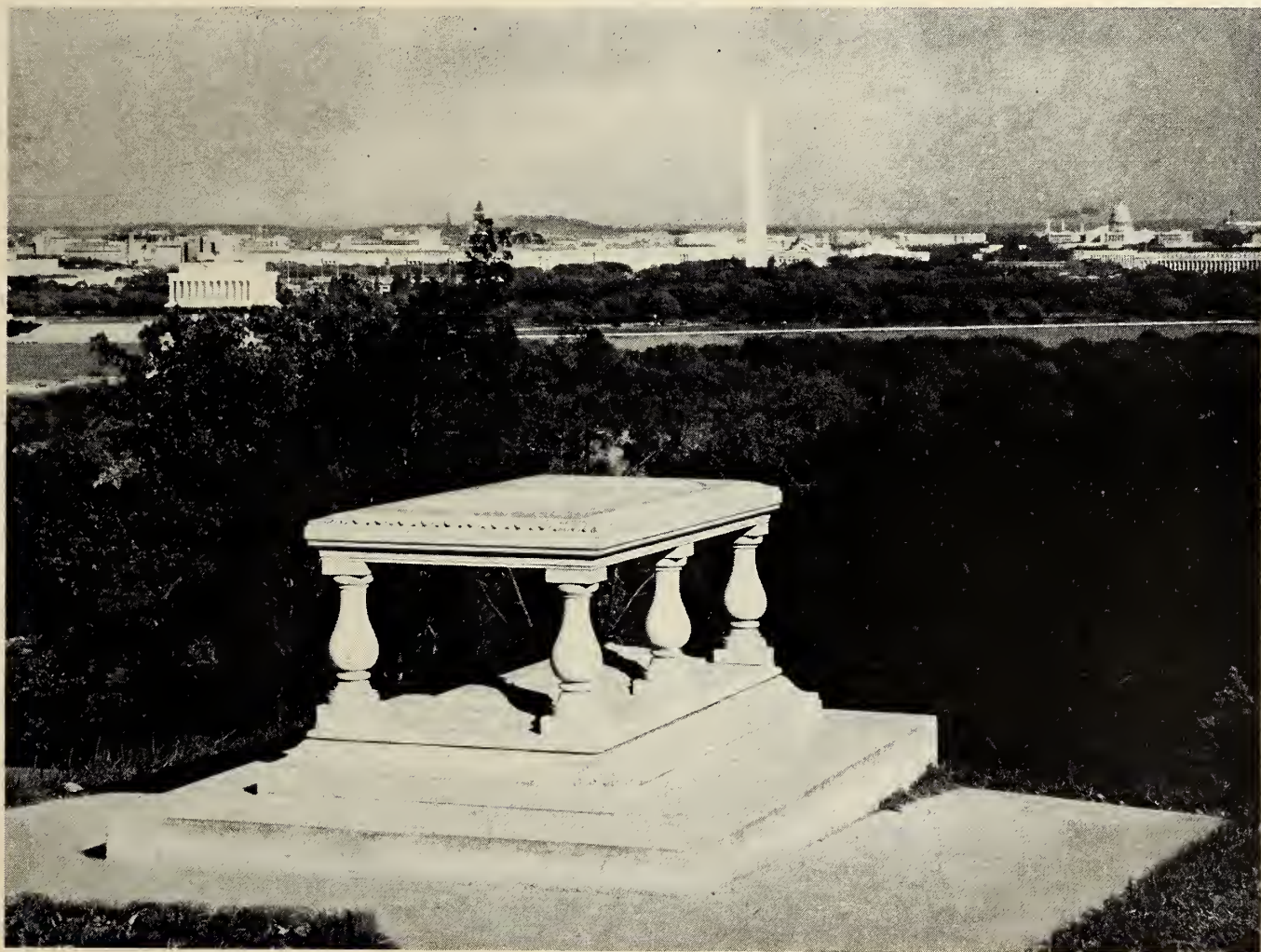
(Continued on next page)



The Senate Wing of the Capitol, 1800. The 6th Congress was the first to convene here.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DEPT. OF THE ARMY



The tomb of Pierre L'Enfant at Arlington National Cemetery, showing the city that he conceived and designed in the background.

HOW THEY BUILT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

feet for grand avenues, seemed gigantic to them. They said that the crazy Frenchman was throwing away land on streets that should be retained for city lots.

When the commissioners and owners began arguing over where to place the city within the district, L'Enfant ignored them. He and President Washington had already decided. The Capitol—called "Federal House" by L'Enfant—would be placed on Jenkins Hill (now "Capitol Hill") or just "The Hill") and that would be the city's center. The "President's Palace" was to be built one mile to the northwest.

These two important buildings were to be connected by the Avenue of Pennsylvania, a broad thoroughfare lined with monuments, statues and obelisks depicting heroic deeds. Washington and L'Enfant desired the city growth to emerge steadily from the focal point of the Capitol, but almost from the start the builders and speculators thwarted them, preferring to concentrate their activities near the President's residence and the river front. As a result, for more than 50 years Washington, D.C., was a straggling hodgepodge of villages, more or less remote from Capitol Hill.

The landowners had originally wanted to place the Capitol and the President's residence side by side, but President Washington himself vetoed that. He heartily approved the plan separating the President's residence and Cabinet offices from the Capitol by the distance of a mile, hoping this remoteness might discourage members of Congress from harassing Cabinet members with visits and requests for reports and documents.

In 1791, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, who enjoyed working with the commissioners on the plans, divided the projected city into four sections—north-east, northwest, southeast and southwest—using the Capitol as a center. North and South Capitol Streets divided the east and west sections, and the Mall divided the north and south. The streets running east and west were named alphabetically and those running north and south numerically. The broad avenues, radiating like spokes of a great wheel from the hub of the Capitol, were named for states.

Since Capitol Hill is not situated in the geographical center of the District, using it as a focal point resulted in making the four city sections vary in size. The northwest section ultimately became the largest and the southwest the smallest.

L'Enfant habitually bypassed the commission and would acknowledge no au-

thority but that of President Washington. Taxed by many duties, Washington attempted to convince the temperamental Frenchman that he must subordinate himself to the commission. L'Enfant stubbornly resisted. When the commission wanted to release publicly a copy of his map to use in the first auction sale of city lots by the Government, L'Enfant refused, saying that to do so would aid

DEPT. OF THE ARMY



Pierre L'Enfant, the capital's architect. Hot-tempered, haughty, stubborn, able.

speculators in gaining control of large, centrally located tracts of city land. President Washington, with some misgivings, upheld L'Enfant in the matter.

When the first sale was held in October 1791, only 35 lots were sold, netting the Government a paltry \$2,000. The commission blamed L'Enfant's refusal to show his map for the failure.

The beginning of the end for the Frenchman as city designer was his attack on the house of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, a young nephew of one of the commissioners.

Even before the selection of the exact location of the Federal District, young Carroll had begun construction of a mansion by having the cellar dug and the foundations laid. In June 1791, L'Enfant told Carroll to cease construction because he was building his house in the center of a projected public square. Carroll appealed to the commission and that body referred the matter to President Washington. The President, taking into consideration the fact that work on the house had begun prior to the time the land was ceded to the Government, ruled to let the work go on. Carroll began erecting walls.

L'Enfant, busy with purchasing a stone quarry, sent his assistant Isaac Roberdeau to tear the walls down. While Roberdeau was engaged with a gang of

laborers in carrying out these orders, the commission had him arrested.

L'Enfant angrily returned to take charge of the project and personally supervised the razing of the Carroll house. He barely escaped arrest himself.

Irritated by these reckless actions, President Washington was pondering what to do about the Frenchman when he heard that L'Enfant had found another house being built in the middle of a projected thoroughfare—that of Notley Young, a prominent landowner. L'Enfant sent word to Young to stop construction immediately and remove that part of the house already built. Young ignored the edict and continued construction.

At the request of President Washington, Thomas Jefferson held a private conversation with L'Enfant in an effort to dissuade him from carrying out his threats against the Young house. The Frenchman shook his head adamantly. The house must go.

On March 6, 1792, Thomas Jefferson, at the request of the President, wrote the commission that L'Enfant's services were ended and that Andrew Ellicott, a former assistant to L'Enfant, would take his place.

L'Enfant was stunned. Washington was *his* city, *his* child. His protests were ignored. Offered \$2,500 and a city lot near the President's residence as a reward for his services, he haughtily refused. When he first had asked to share in the project, he had never mentioned anything about a fee or remuneration for his services. As a Frenchman of old regime, he apparently expected that some sort of a royal grant or decoration would reward his genius. He also refused to surrender his city map, so Ellicott had to draw another from memory. Ellicott knew the L'Enfant design so well that his version was almost an exact copy, except that Ellicott straightened out a curve in Massachusetts Avenue.

Although a map was now available, little construction progress was made in 1793 or 1794. A major problem was the lack of trained architects in the United States. This made suitable designs for important public buildings hard to obtain.

To secure the best designs available, the commissioners in 1792 established two architectural competitions—one for a design for the Capitol building and the other for the President's House. The contest was widely advertised in the newspapers.

In July 1792, they awarded a gold

(Continued on page 51)

COLLEGE ISN'T *that* GREAT

THE SHEEPSKIN PSYCHOSIS, by John Keats. J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$3.95.

Here is a study of today's college education craze by a writer who believes that while college is great, it "isn't all *that* great" and doesn't teach you anything that couldn't be learned somewhere else.

The author sees the present college crisis as a bugaboo of our own making, and believes the true reason behind much of the education hysteria we are experiencing is economic. Many businesses refuse to hire persons who do not have a college education and therefore college has become, to a large extent, a necessary prerequisite for employment.

Convinced that their children's future business success is dependent upon acquiring the best education possible, some parents start as early as nursery school in a desperate struggle to place them in a good school which will lead to a good high school or preparatory school and finally to a top college. Too often the parents are less concerned with what a child learns than they



are with his getting good enough marks to guarantee acceptance at the college of his choice. Those who do not make the top colleges go down the line until they are at last accepted at some college, too often it becomes *any* college, just so they go to college.

Having achieved the ultimate, college acceptance, six out of every ten students (60%) discover that the college they are attending is the wrong place for them and either flunk out, transfer or drop out. Eventually two of these six go back to college and earn a degree, but four of the ten never do graduate, according to statistics gathered by author Keats.

Some of the causes of college disenchantment for these dropouts are discussed: quality of teaching, required courses, emotional problems, restlessness and general disillusionment.

While maintaining that college is certainly the most convenient place for young people between 18 and 22 to learn and to grow, the author says that there are alternatives to college: travel, work for a year or two before college, vocational training, military service. All would give a restless, confused young person a chance to grow a little and offer a view of some of the many ways there are to live life.

Mr. Keats feels that pressure to get into college will continue, however, until business readjusts its thinking and willingly hires people without college educations. Since many of the jobs available do not demand a college education, the author believes business should return to the idea of training employees on the job. Also, parents must learn to accept the fact that some children are not college material and stop pressuring those that are not to go to college, when it will only result in their dropping out later.

A book with this message is sure to raise a hue and cry, if not personal attacks on the author. But it comes at a time when others are asking whether higher education is not now so formalized, stereotyped and institutionalized that the traditional campus and the precious value attached to a formal degree may be a horse-and-buggy relic of an age we have to move out of. We are hearing more today about setting up less centralized facilities in which people may continue their higher education as they need it throughout their lives, instead of compressing it into a formal period at the tail end of adolescence.

HOW BRIDGES ARE BUILT

THE BRIDGE, by Gay Talese. HARPER & ROW, PUB., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

Construction of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge—the world's largest suspension span—connecting Staten Island and Brooklyn, is the subject of author Talese's book.

Beginning with the pre-ground breaking days of 1957, and moving along to 1959, when work on the bridge was first begun, the book ends with the bridge's completion in 1964.

We learn a little about the people who had to be dispossessed from their homes and business establishments in Brooklyn to make way for the bridge; we're introduced to some of the men who have planned great bridges of the past and present, in this case O. H. Ammann, the Swiss designer who masterminded the Verrazano Bridge, and we meet the boomers, big men who build big buildings, or big dams, or long highways or tall bridges. They come from all over and stay for only the span of time that it takes to span a river, then move on to the next job. They are all nationalities, religions and temperaments, but they share a common conviction—that to be part of a *big* construction project is the best possible job, in the best possible



place, at the best possible time. They are men of stamina, courage and immense physical strength, who face injury, permanent disablement and even death in their work, but the pay is high and, often, so is the living.

This book, a blending of text, photos and dramatic drawings of the bridge through its various stages of construction, provides a

fine opportunity to witness the creation, from birth pangs to full growth, of one of the engineering and construction marvels of our day.

■
Fortress Cuba, by Jay Mallin. HENRY REGNERY CO., CHICAGO, ILL., paperback, 75¢

A recapitulation of the takeover of Cuba by communism under Castro, with pertinent asides about the role Cuba is currently playing in the expansion of communism throughout the world.

■
Venice, by Martin Hurlimann and J. E. Morpurgo. THE VIKING PRESS, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$10.

Venice, with her canals, churches, palaces and art treasures, has been captured in photos and in word pictures written by some of the famous literary personages who have visited the city. GSH

■
Books that are in print can usually be purchased at local bookstores, or ordered through them if not in stock. Readers who may wish to order books directly from publishers can obtain publishers addresses from their bookstores. We regret that we do not have a reader service staff, and can only return to the senders requests to purchase books that are sent to this magazine. EDITORS



SHOULD WE HAVE LOWER INTEREST

YES

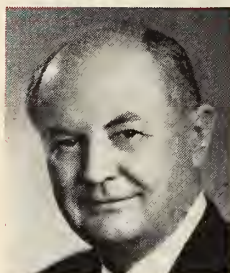
Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.)
1st District

THE QUESTION that is posed is like asking whether a man who has been without adequate nourishment needs food.

The American Legion took sides on the question when its founders wrote the Preamble to its Constitution, which sets forth ten purposes. No. 6 reads: "To combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses."

The Federal Reserve System has changed from its well-conceived creation in 1913 to an absolute autocracy of the classes against the masses in 1965. It is now controlled by private bankers. The President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Congress do not fix our volume of money and interest rates. This is done by the Federal Reserve autocracy, which proclaims that it is independent—-independent of the Executive and Congressional arms of the government, yes—but not independent of the money powers in New York.

If the Fed for the past two decades had worked in the interest of the American public as hard as it has for private banking interests, our interest-bearing national debt, heading toward \$325 billion, would be at least \$50 billion less today—it might even have been cut in half. Our carrying charges on that debt, which run pretty close to a billion dollars a month, or \$250 million a week, or around \$35 million a day, would be halved if we were merely to revert to the pre-Eisenhower interest rates of the Roosevelt-Truman days.



Instead, the Fed has caused man-made recessions or depressions every three or four years by raising interest rates arbitrarily, tightening money capriciously, thereby robbing the masses and enriching the classes.

Think of the schools and hospitals that could be built, the area redevelopment in city and countryside, the idle factory wheels that could be turning and the jobs that could ensue if the excess \$6 billion annual carrying charge we're paying on the national debt were turned into the productive economy of America.

There are many reasons why we should have lower interest rates. I think it's a disgrace that when we buy a house or build a school on long-term credit, we actually pay at least twice for them. High interest charges on our mortgages are responsible. And isn't it rather silly for all the folks in town to pay once for the building of the schoolhouse, and once again to the bankers in interest for merely renting money for its construction?

Americans are paying extortionate interest rates which will aggregate over \$75 billion in interest charges during 1965. This means that the consumer is paying far too much for the privilege of owning an automobile, a washing machine, or a split level.

Legionnaires, keep a sharp eye on the autocracy of the Federal Reserve System and those who control it. It must have its power thwarted for the good of nearly 200 million Americans whose pockets are being picked.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Federal Reserve, by raising and lowering its own interest rates, makes credit harder or easier generally. This is called "money management." Many bills are introduced in Congress from time to time for more and less "money management."

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.-----

RATES AND MORE CREDIT AVAILABLE?

NO

Rep. Bill Brock (R-Tenn.)
3rd District



THIRTY YEARS AGO a buyer virtually had to pay cash for a car or a house, for it was almost impossible to borrow money at any price. Today, almost everything is bought on credit because the American people have saved their money and deposited it in banks where it can be used by others while it's there.

In other words, because the citizens of this country have produced for their families and saved for their security, and because our banking system has become so capable in providing that these savings don't just sit there but are used constantly and securely for even more production and thus even more savings, we have created a truly great society.

The key word is "savings." When you and I save money, we put it in the bank. If someone else wants to use it, you don't lend these savings free. Nobody is going to risk his money for less than he can make in a safe investment. That's why Federal restrictions on interest are difficult, at best, and dangerous.

Because money is basically like any other commodity, to make it cheap we have to produce a great deal of it. In the 1940's we were producing for war and consuming little at home. We had laws limiting wages, interest rates and prices. Later, we expanded production of consumer goods while not increasing the supply of money. The pressure eased and laws on prices, wages and finally interest rates were repealed. If Washington had chosen to keep a ceiling on interest, the government could have done so only by dramatically

adding to the supply of money and forcing prices of goods up.

In effect, we were required to impose price controls because there was more money available than there were goods on which to spend it. Obviously, in a free economy prices would rise in such a situation until the excess cash was sopped up. The result would have penalized the poorer people who had no savings and limited incomes. Thus the law was passed imposing ceilings on wages and prices.

Higher prices literally destroy the savings of people. Those on fixed incomes such as social security or pensions are hurt first. If the condition worsens, they soon find they cannot afford even basic necessities. Widows, whose husbands had bought insurance once considered adequate, have difficulty meeting bills. For these reasons our government decided we could not afford the self delusion of laws setting arbitrarily low interest ceilings. Rather, the people through their state governments attacked excessive charges with usury laws.

In conclusion, if we want to manage one sector of the economy, such as the cost of money, then we must manage the rest through wage and price controls. Thus the opportunity for all to earn and to save is reduced. If we refuse the alternative of wage and price controls, then we allow and even encourage massive price increases. Here too the opportunity for those less fortunate to live decently is reduced. The price of wishful thinking on interest rates is too high. Our freedom is too dear to lose through lack of self discipline and individual responsibility.

Bill Brock

I have read in The American Legion Magazine
for August the arguments in PRO & CON:
Should We Have Lower Interest Rates And
More Credit Available?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE
IN MY OPINION WE
☐ SHOULD ☐ SHOULD NOT HAVE LOWER INTEREST RATES
AND MORE CREDIT AVAILABLE.
SIGNED
ADDRESS
TOWN..... STATE.....





"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

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LATE CITY EDITION

Thunderstorms warm, humid, clear
and cooler tonight. Fair tomorrow.
Temperature Yesterday—Max. 84; Min. 71
Forecast today: 80 to 88; tomorrow: 78 to 86

THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

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Printed at the New York Times Building,
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1945.

JAPAN SURRENDERS, END OF WAR! EMPEROR ACCEPTS ALLIED RULE; M'ARTHUR SUPREME COMMANDER; OUR MANPOWER CURBS VOIDED

HIRING MADE LOCAL

Third Fleet Falls
5 Planes Since End

ALL CITY 'LETS GO'

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCING SURRENDER OF JAPAN

YIELDING UNQUALIFIED, TRUMAN SAYS

Victory Over Japan 20 Years Ago

THE END *of* WORLD WAR 2

EIGHT PAGES OF PHOTOS & TEXT

By JAMES S. SWARTZ

TWENTY YEARS AGO, on August 14, 1945, the greatest war in the history of the world came to an end when Emperor Hirohito of Japan surrendered his country to the Allied Armies. For the first time in history, the Emperor of Japan addressed his people and his speech was broadcast: "We, the Emperor, have ordered the Imperial Government to notify the four countries, the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union, that We accept their Joint Declaration. . . ." The "Joint Declaration" required the unconditional surrender of Japan.

Confined now to her four main islands—an area about the size of Montana—her major cities devastated; her navy and merchant fleet all but depleted; 1,850,000 of her citizens dead; an army of occupation controlling her Emperor and, through the Emperor, her people, Japan was paying the price of a total war that, having started, she never had a chance of winning.

In 1941, prior to Pearl Harbor, Admiral Harold R. Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations, told Japanese Ambassador to the United States Kichisaburo Nomura: "If you attack us, we will break your empire before we are through with you. While you may have initial success due to timing and surprise, the time will come when you too will have your losses but there will be this great difference. You not only will be unable to make up your losses but will grow weaker as time goes on; while on the other hand we not only will make up our losses but will grow stronger as time goes on. It is inevitable that we shall crush you before we are through with you." Nomura made no reply.

Japan had begun her "nibbling policy" 13 years earlier in 1932, in Manchuria. Creating an "incident," which she blamed on Chinese "bandits," she sent an army into the country, and eventually took over. She then turned to China and, for the next five years, plagued the country with ever-

increasing demands. When China stiffened her defenses, Japan resorted to armed force. Another "incident"—the Marco Polo Bridge clash between Japanese and Chinese troops outside of Peking in 1937—brought a declaration of war by the Chinese. As the war dragged out and it became apparent that a quick peace, on Japan's terms, was not forthcoming, Japan, in 1940, turned her attention south—to the mineral rich area of the Netherlands East Indies (now Indonesia). As recorded in the U.S. Army's WW2 history: "No nation could expand in the Pacific except at the expense of another and in violation of existing treaties. For Japan this meant conflict with the stronger Western powers."

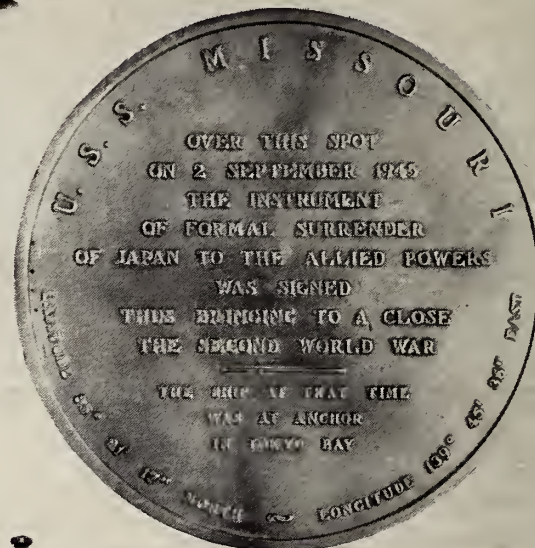
The United States, alone of the great world powers not committed to total war (Hitler's war in Europe having started in 1939), took steps to restrain Japan. Relations between the two countries headed toward collapse and both governments, concerned over the prospects of war, began negotiations in February 1941 to ensure peace in the Pacific. But the Japanese military, confident that reserves were sufficient to carry out their conquests, sat down to determine a comprehensive strategy for war with the United States. "The Japanese intended to fight a limited war for limited objectives and having once secured these objectives they planned to set up a defense in such depth and of such strength that the Allies would prefer a settlement to the long and costly war that would be required to reduce these defenses. To the Japanese leaders, this seemed an entirely reasonable view." ("U.S. Army in World War II.")

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Wrote naval historian Samuel Eliot Morison, "Never in modern history was a war begun with so smashing a victory by one side, and never in recorded history did the initial victor pay so dearly for his calculated treachery."

In the five months following Pearl Harbor, Japan's land grabs succeeded far beyond the hopes of her military hierarchy. By May 1, 1942, she sat securely behind a ring of

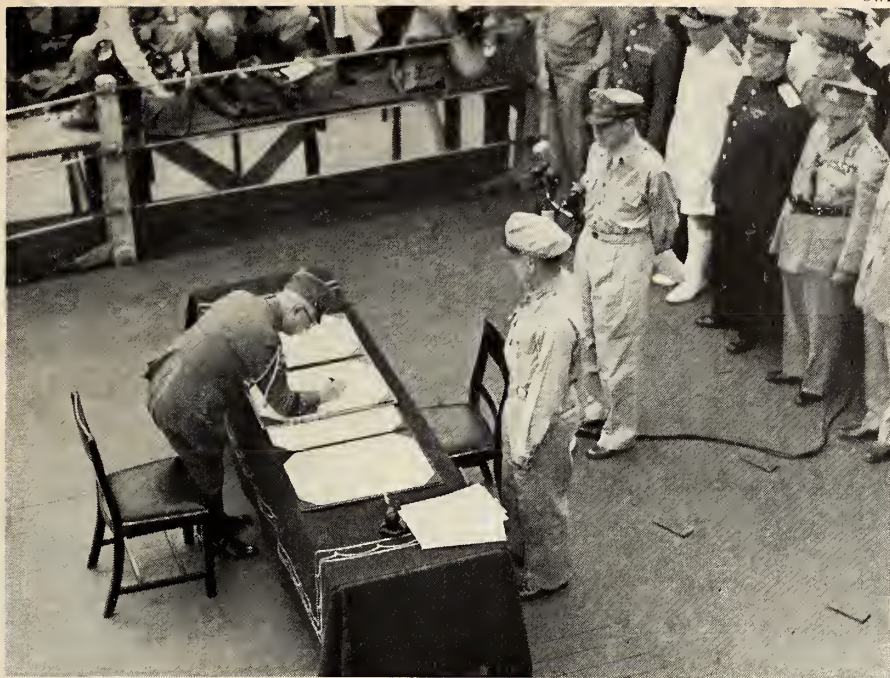
CONTINUED Victory Over Japan 20 Years Ago

THE END of WORLD WAR 2



Aboard U.S.S. Missouri, General MacArthur (at microphones) opens surrender proceedings. Seal (inset) commemorates event.

defenses that extended to Midway Island in the east, Burma in the west, the Aleutian Islands in the north and New Guinea in the south. Meanwhile, the Japanese Combined Fleet freely roamed from Pearl Harbor in the Pacific to Ceylon in the Indian Ocean, destroying all resistance. However, our April 18 raid on Toyko, led by Lt. Col. James H. Doolittle from the carrier *Hornet*, made one thing clear to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the master strategist of the Pearl Harbor raid: Pearl Harbor had only crippled the U.S. Pacific fleet. Japan's defense perimeter could not be made secure until a decisive blow was dealt to the U.S. fleet. He devised plans for an attack on Midway Island that would force a confrontation of the two fleets. He lost the battle, all his carriers—and the war. But the war had yet to be won by the Allies. Still ahead were the bloody trails of MacArthur through the Southwest Pacific and Admiral Nimitz into the mid-Pacific; and of Allied soldiers in the fetid jungles of Burma



General Yoshijiro Umezu (signing) represented defeated Japanese military. MacArthur, at ease, watches as General Richard K. Sutherland, his aide, oversees proceedings.

U.S. NAVY



MacArthur signs for Allied powers. Behind him (left, front), in place of honor, stands General Jonathan M. Wainwright, a prisoner of war of the Japanese from May 6, 1942, when Corregidor fell, until his liberation from a Manchurian prison camp at end of war.



Broken line indicates extent of Japanese conquests by August 1942. By August 1945, Japan had been confined to area within solid line. Circled areas are bypassed Japanese outposts.

and Indo-China and on the mountains and plains of China.

After Midway, the Japanese Navy retired to the safety of its home waters. According to "The West Point Atlas of American Wars," it had "lost its long-range striking power; except for the Battle of the Philippine Sea [two years later], it would never again venture far beyond the protection of land-based aircraft."

Now the Japanese wave of conquest could only ebb. Japanese war plans had been predicated upon a short, limited war. Her merchant marine—lifeline to her home islands—was weak, and, from the very beginning of the war, the Allies gave top priority to aircraft, warships and submarines in their campaign of attrition against Japanese merchant ships. The planners realized that for Japan successfully to exploit her gains she would have to strain the capabilities of her merchant marine. With each sinking, she was less and less able to replace the losses. Her economy and her war machine weakened.

As the tide of victory turned, the Japanese went on the defensive and we had to dig them out. "This is what the Allied Armies, Navies and Air Force must do," reported Life Magazine. "But whatever route they choose, whether up from New Guinea and the Solomons, or through China or down from the Aleutians, the price of progress will be high."

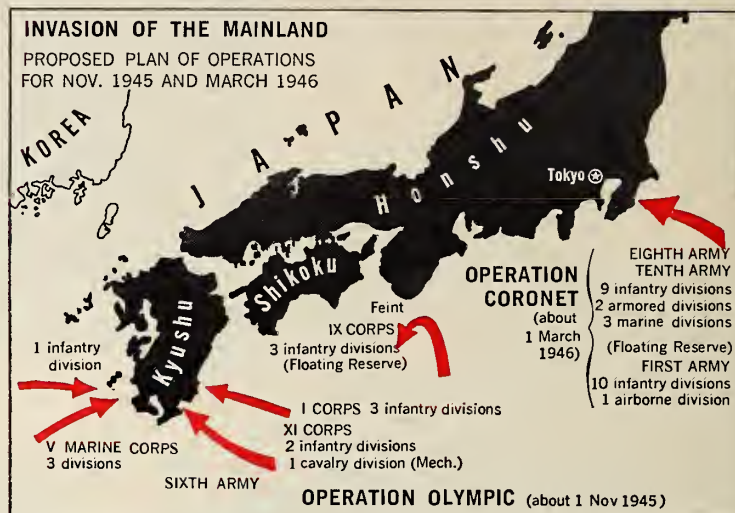


Gen. LeMay's B-29s hit Japan in heaviest air bombing of war.

CONTINUED

Victory Over Japan 20 Years Ago

THE END of WORLD WAR 2



Allied mainland invasion plans. Olympic would secure a firm foothold, but Coronet was to be the decisive operation. Aware of Japanese fanaticism, Allies foresaw 1,000,000 casualties.

For the next 40 months, American forces, spearheading Allied armed might, hacked their way through the Pacific. Place names strange to Americans loomed in the news in a vast panorama of movement from east to west—Guadalcanal; Savo Island; the Solomons; New Guinea; Lae; Salamaua; Finschhafen; Cape Esperance; Santa Cruz; New Georgia; Vella Lavella; Kolombangara; Bougainville; Makin; Tarawa; New Britain; Emirau; Kwajalein; Eniwetok; Los Negros; Manus; Hollandia; Biak; Morotai; Guam; Saipan; Noemfoor; the Philippine Sea; Tinian; Peleliu; Leyte and Leyte Gulf; Mindoro and Lingayen Gulf; Iwo Jima; Okinawa; the East China Sea; Mindanao; Ie Shima. . . .

The war in Burma, notes "The West Point Atlas of American Wars," was fought for "extended periods in unhealthy, rain-sodden, insect-ridden areas—probably the loneliest, most alien and most primitive war [Allied] forces had ever faced." It saw Japanese resistance broken by American and British forces by May 1, 1945. In China, the last large-scale Japanese offensive was thrown back by Chinese troops in early May. For the first time in more than a decade, China could see an end to the occupation of her country by foreign troops.

Japan's merchant fleet was so badly mauled that, by the beginning of 1945, she had too few ships left to bring home enough food and raw materials to carry on the war. When the Philippines were lost, all routes to her supplies were cut.

Okinawa was the last major battle of World War 2. Casualties: American, 49,151 (12,520 killed); Japan, 117,472 (110,071 killed). Thirty-six American ships were sunk and 368 damaged. Japan lost 7,830 planes. When it was over the Allies had a base only 350 miles from Kyushu, the southernmost Japanese home island.

By June 15, 1945, only one major land battle remained to be waged—the battle for Japan itself. "The Japanese," observed The New York Times, "are well on their way to the most crushing total defeat of any people in modern history."

Daily, planes from Okinawa, Iwo Jima, Saipan and Tinian

struck the home islands. In July, Admiral Halsey sailed his Third Fleet into enemy waters and launched thousand-plane armadas along the length of the Japanese home islands and shelled coastal installations at will. On July 28, Gen. Curtis LeMay, then chief of the XX Bomber Command, warned the Japanese that 12 cities had been chosen for destruction and he listed them. Next day, six of the cities were hit hard by more than 550 B-29s. On July 31, he added eight cities to the list, and, next day, four were hit by 882 superfortresses that dropped 6,632 tons of bombs in the greatest single aerial bombing of the war. As only one American plane was lost it was clear that Japan was saving her remaining aircraft for the expected invasion.

The plans for invasion had been made



Smiling broadly, President Truman held the Allied surrender terms as he made the announcement the whole world waited to hear—the fall of Japan and the end of the war.

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The peaceful invasion of Japan began on Aug. 29, 1945. Above, 11th Airborne Div. men raise flag on Atsugi Airfield near Tokyo.

CONTINUED Victory Over Japan 20 Years Ago

THE END of WORLD WAR 2

in December 1944, and, by June 1945, preparations had begun, targets were chosen and dates confirmed. (The Allied planners, aware of the fanatical resistance shown by Japanese troops throughout the war, envisioned a massive suicidal defense on the home island beaches—not excluding the horrible thought that women and children might be involved—and estimated the invasion would cost a million Allied casualties.)

But on August 6, 1945, a single American bomber, the *Enola Gay*, dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, destroying 60% of the city and killing 125,000 persons. ("We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city," President Harry S. Truman, August 6, 1945.)

Three days later, another atomic bomb was dropped, this time on Nagasaki (Tokyo was next on the list).

Five days later, Japan capitulated.

On September 2, 1945 (Japan time), the formal surrender of the Japanese Empire was signed on board the *U.S.S. Missouri*, anchored in Tokyo Bay.

The guns were silent; the great tragedy was ended. Amidst the universal Allied joy it was Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who remarked, "The surrender is not necessarily the beginning of permanent peace."

THE END



August 14, 1945, in New York's Times Square.



Animal Speeds

IF YOU CAN RUN a mile in 4 minutes (15 mph) you rate with the world's champions—human, that is. But not with those of the animal kingdom. Not even with the lumbering elephant which has been officially clocked at 20 mph in a charge. Your fair contestant would be a Canadian moose which can't run at all but simply trots at your best speed.

The animal champion is the cheetah, officially rated at 60 mph and unofficially at 84 and 71 mph. In 1939 in England, in a race between cheetahs and greyhounds, the cats loafed at 55 mph and in several instances leapt over their canine competitors which got in their way. And the greyhound is no slouch. With a flying start, it can average 40. Its smaller cousin, the whippet, can't do better than 36. If either of these racing dogs were given a live rabbit to chase, however, our money would be on the bunny. Both the cottontail and jack can leap and bound at 40 mph—and not in a straight line.

You'd never guess who'd win an animal drag race. Our fastest sports cars accelerate from 0 to 60 mph in about 5 seconds. The cheetah can reach 45 in 2 seconds flat. But the winner would be the trout. It can reach 5 mph in 1/20th of a second; that's equivalent to from 0 to 100 mph in 1 second! For a long-distance race, the swordfish wouldn't do badly. It has been clocked at 50 knots (57 mph), although 35 mph is the average. Pickerel, pike and barracuda? Second place at 30 mph.

The antelopes rate behind the cheetah, officially timed at 60 mph. Amazingly, they can run almost as fast as soon as they are born. In one recorded case a man on horseback was unable to catch up with a baby only two hours old. Deer, which have a bounding gait, are considerably slower, about 25 mph. How do these species compare with our racehorses? The latter average about 35 mph. Man o' War established a record for the quarter-mile at 43 mph.

In the bird species, first place might go to the snipe; it flies so fast no one has ever been able to time it. Or the swift which has been unofficially timed at 36 seconds over a 2-mile course; that's 200 mph. But the official record ground speed was established by a racing pigeon in Northern Ireland in 1914. It averaged 95 mph for 80 miles.

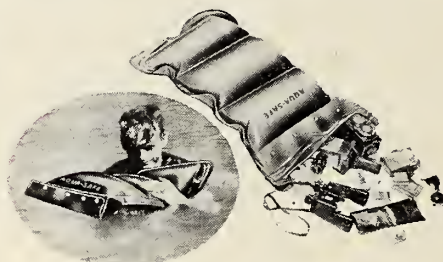
Last but not least, the little midge insect deserves some kind of checkered flag, although it doesn't go anywhere fast. Its wing beats have been timed at 133,080 per minute, or one every 1/2218th of a second—the fastest muscle movement ever measured.

FISH THE SUMMER STORM, say the fishing experts. If the weather bureau says a cold front is on the way, that means a storm, so unlimber your tackle. The falling rain quickly cools the water, and the wind

causes surface turbulence which increases the water's oxygen content. These, plus the falling barometer, act like a shot in the fin to a fish. Fish before the storm, and right through it. You'll get wet, but also get a stringer full.

NEW ITEM FOR CAMPERS is a conversion kit that enables you to convert your two or three-burner gasoline camp stove to the use of propane fuel. Advantages are: instant lighting, twice the heat, no odor, no pumping. Burns 40 hours on a gallon of propane. The conversion can be made in one minute. The device, called *Transferkit*, is marketed under the Pronto Pack label and sells for \$15.95.

NEW FLOATING AIR PILLOW for outdoorsmen doubles as a storage container. Called "Aqua-Safe," it's a combination inflatable chamber that will float a 200-lb.



The "Aqua-Safe"—Kayak's floating air pillow.

man, and a waterproof compartment that will hold binoculars, your watch, camera, wallet or lunch. When deflated and empty, it's as flat as a pillow case. Size is 20x24 inches. Made by the Kayak Corp., 133 W. 45th St., New York, N.Y.

THERE ARE MANY RECIPES for polishing tarnished spoons and spinners, but the fault with most of them is that they're too abrasive and eventually wear away the plating. Charles Gauthier of L'Anse, Mich., however, may have found the perfect answer. It's the special toothpaste that's marketed for cleaning false teeth! Cleans 'em like magic, he claims. Will even polish painted and enameled lures.

WHEN FISHING THE DEEP HOLES IN SUMMER, small jigs will catch more fish. George Bernas of South Bend, Ind., says you can make such a jig easily by dressing a No. 10 or 12 hook with bits of fur and feathers, then clamping a sinker to the shank to act as a weighted body. Finally, paint the sinker a bright color. Can't tie flies? Then clamp the sinker onto a small trout streamer. Especially good for ice fishing, too, says Bernas.

MAN-SIZE PELLET GUN, the "99," is a new product of Crosman Arms, Fairport, New York. It's .22 caliber, powered by a CO₂ cylinder, and weighs almost 5½ pounds. Lever action cocks the gun and loads the pellet from a 14-shot magazine. Sights are a hooded ramp front sight and an adjustable V rear sight. A 4-power scope sight is optional. Accuracy is exceptional. Price: \$29.95.

TO KEEP FISH FRESH WITHOUT ICE, use salt. Clean and bleed the fish as soon as possible after they've been caught, and rub them with a mixture of a tablespoon of pepper per cup of table salt. Then keep them cool in a covering of leaves wrapped in a damp cloth. When ready for cooking, the fish can be washed to remove the salt mixture.

A FLASHLIGHT is a necessity for overnight camping, but dampness can soon put it out of commission unless you have a special waterproof model. To protect the ordinary type from wet weather, carry it in a plastic bag, tied with a rubber band, advises Homer McLin of New Albany, Indiana.

BASS NOT BITING? Here's some bass insurance from Paul Brey of Ontario, Wis. When fishing with live bait, such as a mud-sucker, wipe its belly dry, paint it with mercurchrome to add color, then snap a few bright feathers to its tail with a rubber band. These additions make it perform a hula that's irresistible, he says.

HARD-TO-REACH PARTS on your fishing reel or firearm are difficult to oil, but not if you use cotton swabs, writes Joseph Santodonato of Endicott, New York. With one of them you can apply just a spot of oil without flooding the entire mechanism. The swab is just about the right size for a .22 bore, also.

TO ATTRACT SALT-WATER FISH when bay fishing, anglers often use a *chum slick*, a stream of ground-up bait that drafts away with the tide to draw fish back to the baited hooks. When fishing near barnacle-encrusted pilings, writes M. Bartolini of Fort Bragg, Calif., such a slick is practically ready-made. Just scrape off some of the barnacles. When floating free, they're tasty tidbits, even to striped bass.

ALL MONOFILAMENT LINE will take a "set," or curl, if left on a spool for a long period. To remove this set, recommends DuPont, makers of *Stren* monofilament, tie the line to some stationary object such as a tree, reel off the amount needed when fishing, and stretch it slowly. Another method: run the line through a piece of rubber held between two fingers, at the same time stretching it gently.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10019.

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

AUGUST 1965

PRESIDENT AFFIRMS CLOSING OF 16 OF ORIGINAL 31 VA INSTALLATIONS:

President Johnson on June 8 ordered 16 Veterans Administration installations closed, while 15 of the original 31 ordered closed by the VA last January would be kept open, at least for this year . . . In issuing the order to VA chief William Driver, the President followed the recommendations of the Prettyman Committee, which he had appointed to look into the closings after public and Congressional protests and conflicting testimony following the original order to shut down 31 installations.

With the exception of the VA hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., the President's order tallied exactly with the unofficial estimate of what the decision would be, as reported in "Newsletter" last month . . . We reported doubt about Fort Bayard . . . It will be closed.

The following installations were ordered closed:

VA hospitals at McKinney, Tex.; Sunmount (Tupper Lake), N.Y.; Broadview Heights, Ohio; Dwight, Ill.; Rutland Heights, Mass.; Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

VA regional offices at: Albany, N.Y.; Syracuse, N.Y.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Mo.; Shreveport, La.; Lubbock, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex. . . . In addition the management of the regional offices in Manhattan and Brooklyn, N.Y.C., will be merged and the staffs reduced, though both offices will remain open.

VA domiciliaries (soldiers' homes) at Thomasville, Ga. and Clinton, Iowa.

The following installations, originally ordered closed, are to be kept open:

VA hospitals at Miles City, Mont.; Castle Point, N.Y.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Bath, N.Y.; Lincoln, Nebr.

VA regional offices at Wilmington, Del.; Reno, Nev.; White River Junction, Vt.; Manchester, N.H.; Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Juneau, Alaska; Cheyenne, Wyo.

VA domiciliaries at Bath, N.Y., and

White City, Oreg.

On July 2, Administrator of Veterans Affairs Driver advised The American Legion that "I anticipate that all closings and mergers will be completed by Sept. 30, 1965, at the very latest."

"PRETTYMAN COMMITTEE" URGED CLOSING OF 16 VA INSTALLATIONS:

As nearly as can be ascertained, the firmed-up closing of 16 VA installations originated in the Bureau of the Budget, which told the Veterans Administration to shut down many of its installations and gave the VA the choice of saying which ones it would close . . . At the Legion's National Rehabilitation Conference in Washington last February, Philip Hughes, of the Budget Bureau, when asked by Legion service officers if the Budget Bureau had ordered the VA to close the hospitals answered evasively "Not these hospitals." . . . At that time the order had been out since Jan. 13 to close 31 VA installations . . . The original order was issued as a fait accompli, without previous warning to the public or Congress, or any hearings with interested segments of either the public or the Congress.

Following a violent reaction to the original closing order in Congress and among segments of the public, the President postponed execution of the order while he created a special 10-man committee headed by U.S. Court of Appeals Judge E. Barrett Prettyman to look into the matter.

The Prettyman Committee reported to the President on May 20 . . . The President's order to close 16 of the installations followed exactly the Prettyman Committee report . . . It added up to cutting the original closing order as nearly in half as it could be cut.

VA CLOSINGS "SHOCKING" SAYS LEGION NAT'L COMMANDER:

When King Solomon proposed to two women disputing possession of a child

CONTINUED

VETERANS NEWSLETTER

that the child be cut in half and each woman given a half, the rightful mother cried out, thus revealing the rights of the case . . . This was the reaction of National American Legion Commander Donald E. Johnson, Iowa businessman, following the approximate cutting in half of the January order to close 31 VA installations . . . The relief at saving 15 of the installations was hardly mitigated by the firm order to close 16 . . . Commander Johnson stated that the Legion was "keenly disappointed." . . . The six hospitals closed treated 11,500 patients last year, while new facilities to replace them are not available, he noted . . . The Prettyman Report, he said, went on the stated assumption the the VA is already operating its authorized 125,000 beds, and in this it was misinformed, he noted, in that VA is operating only 118,851 beds and the confirmed closing of six hospitals will cut the figure to 117,121 . . . Meanwhile almost 18,000 eligible veteran patients are waiting for hospital space that isn't available, and the VA is proceeding with an agreement with the Public Health Service--probably illegal in the opinion of the Comptroller General --to contract for care of non-veteran Public Health Service patients . . . The Prettyman Report, he noted, said that the phasing out of old VA facilities should be coincident with the opening of new ones . . . But while several new VA hospitals are being built, none will be open when the six slated for closing will be closed . . . The Prettyman Report, he said, did not give any reasons for recommending the closing of two VA soldiers homes (domiciliaries) . . . It simply approved closing two of the four that the VA had ordered closed . . . The two to be closed cared for 3,200 veterans last year, the Commander said, while these generally aged and impoverished men cannot be cared for in the 16 remaining domiciliaries, for which there already is a waiting list of 1,224 for admission . . . "The American Legion refuses to agree that these veterans, who have served their nation, should have to look for sup-

port to local welfare rolls," said Mr. Johnson.

With a waiting list of eligible veterans of former wars, and the creation of new veterans in unpredictable numbers in Vietnam, the Commander said that "It is shocking to think that the Veterans Administration would close any hospitals under these circumstances."

The Commander noted that the eight regional offices to be closed "have been serving 7-1/2 million veterans and their families. All of those persons will now receive inferior service."

The Prettyman Committee's recommendation did save 15 other installations from closing and the Commander expressed his "gratification that it halted, at least to a degree, the VA trend toward centralization and withdrawal of benefits and services to veterans." . . . He also noted that the 15 installations would not have been saved "without widespread public support and prompt sympathetic Congressional action "against the original order to close 31 installations--support which led to the creation of the Prettyman Committee in the first place . . . The Commander also noted that saving half of a large number of VA installations arbitrarily ordered closed would, if repeated, save nothing in the long run . . . Therefore legislation is needed to prevent recurrence of the events of this year . . . To this end the Legion has recommended the permanent curbing of the powers of the Bureau of the Budget, to which those events are traceable, and supports and seeks new law specifically curbing the arbitrary closing of VA installations.

"It is clear," said Commander Johnson, "that we must now seek legislation which will give the veterans of this nation, being called upon even now to offer their lives for their country, assurance that precipitate and unsupportable closing of facilities will not occur again in the future." He specifically gave support to three relevant bills presently in the Congress--HR 202 in the House, S969 and S. Con.Res.13 in the Senate.

NEWS^{OF THE} AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

AUGUST 1965

Legion Baseball Finals Set for Aberdeen, S. Dak., Aug. 31

Tourney returns to state where national program began 40 years ago; Post 24 in Aberdeen plays host, posted \$18,500 guarantee in May; History of program over four decades reviewed.

The American Legion's national youth baseball program marks its 40th anniversary this year. Appropriately, the national finals will be held in the state where it began — South Dakota. The eight regional champions, survivors of thousands of teams in local tourneys, will compete for the national championship in Aberdeen, S. Dak., between Aug. 31 and Sept. 6, with Aberdeen's **Sidney L. Smith Post 24** as sponsor.

It was in Milbank, S. Dak., in 1925, that three men in particular started the wheels rolling to create the national program. American Legion posts all over the state had been sponsoring sandlot baseball teams for boys on their own. The training in teamwork that they'd been able to impart, and the gratitude of the youngsters and their parents and fellow townsmen toward South Dakota's Legion posts for their volunteer youth leadership, had convinced Dep't Cmdr Frank McCormick that the Legion should get

out of the hit-or-miss sandlot stage and create an official youth baseball program. (This was long before Little Leagues, Babe Ruth Leagues, etc.) Maj. John L. Griffith felt the same. Major Griffith was a commissioner of the Western college athletic conference (Big Ten) and a vice president of the Nat'l Collegiate Athletic Ass'n.

McCormick brought Major Griffith to the 1925 state Legion Convention, held in Milbank, S. Dak. Speaking with the authority of a national leader in athletics, Griffith urged the convention to approve a Legion-sponsored boys baseball program. Frank Sieh, of Aberdeen (where this year's tournament will be held), drafted a resolution to create such a program. The South Dakota convention adopted it, and Sieh, as a member of the Legion's Nat'l Americanism Commission, then shepherded the resolution through the National Convention of that year.

Major Griffith has since died, but both McCormick and Sieh will attend this year's tournament to view the climax of the 40th anniversary edition of their brainchild.

In the town of Milbank, where the 1925 Dep't convention was held, a monument was put up by **Birch-Miller Post 9**, bearing the following inscription: "In this city on July 17, 1925, by action of the South Dakota Department of The American Legion, the nationwide organization of Legion Junior Baseball was first proposed as a program of service to the youth of America." Milbank and its monument are situated on a major highway within an hour's drive of Aberdeen.

Aberdeen's Post 24 well merited sponsorship of the 40th anniversary Little World Series. Over the years it has sponsored youth baseball far beyond the one-team limit of the national program. It had seven sandlot teams back in 1925 when the national program was conceived. By 1936, the post was sponsoring 16 teams in local competition, with one certified for the national competition, and about 250 boys in the local program. The following year it had 460 boys organized. Now, in 1965, Aberdeen Post 24 has 1,400 boys playing sponsored ball, with one team, the "Smitties," certified for national competition.

The post's current Legion baseball program shows the following statistics: 14 paid supervisors; a seven-man athletic



At left: This monument commemorating the birth of American Legion Baseball in 1925 in Milbank, S. Dak., was erected by Post



9. At right: In 1929, Sam Solomon and Frank Darro, captains of teams sponsored by Post 209, New York, consult Babe Ruth.

committee that operates the program; a budget of \$12,000 made up of a \$3,000 contribution from the City of Aberdeen; \$3,800 from the Aberdeen Community Chest, and the balance made up by the post; and 51 uniformed teams playing a regular schedule.

In 1961 Post 24 received a Nat'l Citation from the Nat'l Recreation Assoc. for its work with the youth of the community.

The Post is also well qualified to host the national tournament. It ran a sectional tournament in 1946, regional tournaments in 1949 and 1953, and the South Dakota state tournament in 1962 which set all-time high records in gate receipts and attendance for a three-day state Legion tournament anywhere in the nation. It was awarded another regional tourney in 1950, but lost it when the ball park's grandstand burned down.

Having been awarded the 1965 national finals two years ago, the members of Post 24 went to work to make it a success with great energy. Four months before tourney time its general baseball chairman, Ed Ridgway, handed over a check to the national organization for the minimum guarantee of \$18,500.

California teams have won the national Legion championship ten times and have been runner-up four times in the 38 national tournaments. Upland, Calif., Post 73 won last year in Little Rock, Ark., and Long Beach, Calif., Post 27 won in Keene, N.H., in 1963.

In 1926, the first year of national Legion baseball, only 15 states were represented. Insufficient funds washed out the competition the following year—the national convention was being held in Paris. There was, however, enthusiasm in the department competitions.

In 1928, the director of the Legion's Nat'l Americanism Commission, Dan Sowers, presented the Legion's story to the executive council of major league baseball, which agreed to underwrite the Legion's program to the extent of \$50,000 a year. Except for two years, the major leagues have since supported Legion baseball. They presently underwrite the national program up to \$60,000.

The 1929 season found every state in the union in the competition, and the Nat'l Broadcasting Co. broadcast the finals nationwide.

In 1931 there appeared in Legion championship play a player who was to become a top big leaguer. Kirby Higbe pitched a 14-inning final game for Columbia, S.C., and lost it, 1-0. Ten years later he was the Nat'l League's top pitcher. Then came Phil Cavaretta of Chicago, "Crash" Davis and Buddy Lewis of Gastonia, N.C., Howie Pollet

American Legion Baseball's National Champions

Year	Site	Winner
1926	Philadelphia, Pa.	Yonkers, N.Y.
1927	(No National Tournament)	
1928	Chicago, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
1929	Louisville, Ky.	Buffalo, N.Y.
1930	Memphis, Tenn.	Baltimore, Md.
1931	Houston, Texas	Chicago, Ill.
1932	Manchester, N.H.	New Orleans, La.
1933	New Orleans, La.	Chicago, Ill.
1934	Chicago, Ill.	Cumberland, Md.
1935	Gastonia, N.C.	Gastonia, N.C.
1936	Spartanburg, S.C.	Spartanburg, S.C.
1937	New Orleans, La.	East Lynn, Mass.
1938	Spartanburg, S.C.	San Diego, Cal.
1939	Omaha, Nebr.	Omaha, Nebr.
1940	Albemarle, N.C.	Albemarle, N.C.
1941	San Diego, Cal.	San Diego, Cal.
1942	Manchester, N.H.	Los Angeles, Cal.
1943	Miles City, Mont.	Minneapolis, Minn.
1944	Minneapolis, Minn.	Cincinnati, Ohio
1945	Charlotte, N.C.	Shelby, N.C.
1946	Charleston, S.C.	New Orleans, La.
1947	Los Angeles, Cal.	Cincinnati, Ohio
1948	Indianapolis, Ind.	Trenton, N.J.
1949	Omaha, Nebr.	Oakland, Cal.
1950	Omaha, Nebr.	Oakland, Cal.
1951	Detroit, Mich.	Los Angeles, Cal.
1952	Denver, Col.	Cincinnati, Ohio
1953	Miami, Fla.	Yakima, Wash.
1954	Yakima, Wash.	San Diego, Cal.
1955	St. Paul, Minn.	Cincinnati, Ohio
1956	Bismarck, N.D.	St. Louis, Mo.
1957	Billings, Mont.	Cincinnati, Ohio
1958	Colorado Spgs., Col.	Cincinnati, Ohio
1959	Hastings, Nebr.	Detroit, Mich.
1960	Hastings, Nebr.	New Orleans, La.
1961	Hastings, Nebr.	Phoenix, Ariz.
1962	Bismarck, N.D.	St. Louis, Mo.
1963	Keene, N.H.	Long Beach, Cal.
1964	Little Rock, Ark.	Upland, Cal.

of New Orleans, Jim Hegan of East Lynn, Mass., Herman Wehmeier of Cincinnati, and J. W. Porter of Oakland, Calif. Except for Pollet, each played for a Legion national championship team. Presently, about half of the players in the major leagues formerly played Legion baseball.

In 1938 the finals were broadcast over more than 3,000 radio stations, bringing the series to every part of the country. That year, major league umpires were used for the first time.

By 1941 American Legion Baseball had become a way of life for many young Americans. The program was restricted in the WW2 years, but thereafter it grew. In 1949 the selection of an "American Legion Player of the Year" was originated, with the cooperation of Robert Quinn, then director of the Nat'l Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N.Y.

Each year at the conclusion of the Little World Series several awards are given. Cups and pennants go to the champion team and the runner-up. The batting champion of the finals and regionals is recognized. A player is chosen for the James F. Daniel, Jr., Memorial Sportsmanship Award. And the American Legion Player of the Year is selected and given an award. His photo is enshrined in the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, and he is a guest of honor

at the Hall of Fame game played at Cooperstown the following year.

What do the young men think of Legion baseball? Richard Dash, of the Long Beach, Calif., 1963 team champions, voted the Legion's Outstanding Player of that year, said: "This summer, The American Legion afforded over a quarter of a million boys invaluable lessons in sportsmanship, character development and Americanism. . . . I was impressed with the cordial reception given to all members of every team by the fans, and the friendly relationship among all the players without discrimination. This attitude, I feel, is true Americanism."

The young competitors who will play at Aberdeen in the finals starting Aug. 31 are the survivors of a starting field of almost a quarter of a million Legion players. The 18-and-under athletes and their coaches and managers will be housed in Kramer Hall at Northern State College, a modern dormitory about 50 yards from the ball park. The teams will eat at the college cafeteria.

The 14 or 15 games of the finals will be played in Aberdeen Municipal Ball Park, normally inhabited by the Aberdeen Pheasants of the Northern League, a professional farm team of the major league Baltimore Orioles. The ball park is, according to E. W. Ridgway, Post 24's General Baseball Chairman, one of the best lighted fields in the Midwest and seats about 7,000. Ridgway, a former Legion player and Past Dep't Vice Cmdr, has shouldered the bulk of the promotion for these finals for the past three years.

Advance ticket sales are over \$8,200, while more than \$11,000 worth of advertising has been sold for the souvenir program. Local newspapers, radio and TV are promoting the finals.

A series book of tickets in the covered grandstand, which seats 1,836, will sell for \$12.50. All grandstand seats are reserved. A series book of tickets for the unreserved bleachers will sell for \$10. Mail orders may be sent to: American Legion Baseball Committee, Box 1328, Aberdeen, S. Dak. Tickets may be bought in person at the Veterans Memorial Bldg., Aberdeen.

Senators Karl Mundt and George McGovern and Gov. Nils Boe say they will attend the pre-tourney banquet (open to the public) to be held August 30 in the Aberdeen Civic Arena, which seats 1,500.

Governor Boe, a member of **Sioux Falls Post 15**, has proclaimed the week of August 29 to be American Legion Baseball Week. Representatives Ben Reifel and E. Y. Berry will also attend the banquet.

The Kyburz Construction Co. do-

nated a polyethylene cover for the infield during the Little World Series. The Service Clubs of Aberdeen in a joint project will supply the baseballs for the Series, and host the pre-tournament Ford Motor Co. banquet. Not to be overlooked is the South Dakota School for the Blind, adjoining the ball park. "Should any of the umpires working this tournament need assistance," says Post 24's brochure, "we will be able to cooperate with them through our blind school facilities."

Aberdeen, located about 125 miles west of the Minnesota line and 35 miles south of the North Dakota line, has a population of about 25,000. Temperatures range between 60-80 degrees in August and 50-71 in September.

The city is served by North Central Airlines and the Milwaukee R.R. Grey-

hound Lines and Jackrabbit Lines provide bus service. The city is located on two federal highways. Highway 212 (The Yellowstone Trail) runs from the East Coast to the West Coast. The American Legion Highway (U.S. 281) runs north and south through Aberdeen from Canada to Mexico.

This sporting town is in the heart of the pheasant hunting belt. (Legion hunters last winter bagged 200 birds for veterans hospitals, and another 100 for a pheasant feed for the eight Legion baseball teams.) All types of agriculture are prominent in the city's economy, the basis being livestock feeding and the growing of feed grains and wheat. Aberdeen's most famous family is the Andrew Fischers, who on Sept. 14, 1963, produced quintuplets—four girls and a boy—to add to five older children.

diplomatic activities in Southeast Asia.

While not pretending to be an expert on the basis of a three-day South Vietnam visit, nevertheless, Cmdr Johnson, himself a combat-decorated veteran of WW2, told the President he would stress these points in his public appearances:

1. The American people can be tremendously proud of U.S. personnel in Vietnam, and of the job they are doing. Their morale is high, they have a sense of mission and are uniformly dedicated to their task. An air of cautious optimism prevails throughout, and this feeling is progressively more pronounced as one contacts Americans down the chain of command and out to the district level. Here, where the dangers are great and constant, our advisers are directly and personally concerned with improving the social and economic lot of a brave people, as well as with the effort to maintain their freedom.

2. Our program of assistance to South Vietnam is entirely defensible, morally and militarily. The airstrikes to the north have been effective from two important standpoints. They have bolstered the morale of the South Vietnamese and reinforced their will to carry on the long and costly fight against communist terrorism and infiltration of their homeland. Secondly, there is increasing evidence that the strikes are having the desired effect on North Vietnam's supply lines to the south. It appears there is an increasing number of Viet Cong defections, and the casualty rates between government forces and the Viet Cong are increasingly more favorable to the S. Vietnamese.

3. While the dissension at home is a disservice to U.S. forces in Vietnam, it is having no effect on their morale or their intent to carry the American effort through to a successful conclusion. This disservice makes its presence felt more with our allies who show concern over whether the voices of dissidence will weaken U.S. resolve to remain in Vietnam.

4. The Vietnamese people are worthy of our efforts to help them maintain their freedom. In addition to their long struggle for national independence, they have courageously withstood for more than eleven years all attempts by the communists to conquer them. They have suffered terribly but they have not been subdued. Those who argue against our Vietnam policy on the basis of the immorality of war must be prepared to defend the morality of a failure on our part to help the Vietnamese maintain their lives and their national integrity. There is not a civil war. It is a war of terrorism, subversion, infiltration, and invasion. More importantly, it is their war, and all of our efforts to help the South Vietnamese

National Commander's Far East Trip

WARREN MACDONALD



During Far East trip, Nat'l Cmdr Johnson talks with 7th Division advisers at Mo Cay outpost, S. Vietnam. At night, Viet Cong occupy the farmhouse in center background.



Cmdr Johnson and President Johnson at the White House. Standing: (l to r) James C. Watkins, Director of American Legion Public Relations, and William F. Hauck, Director of the Legion's Washington office.

BETWEEN May 10-25, 1965, American Legion National Commander Donald E. Johnson visited the Far East on a military and diplomatic briefing tour that took him to South Vietnam, Korea, Japan, Singapore, Australia, and New Zealand. With him were James F. O'Neil, Publisher of The American Legion Magazine, Warren H. MacDonald, Director of Research of the Legion's Washington office, and Rodney C. Anderson, Assistant Director of Public Relations.

Upon his return, Nat'l Cmdr Johnson was invited to the White House to report to President Lyndon B. Johnson on his impressions of our military and

American Legion Meets Poverty Program Officials



On June 24, 1965, Legion representatives of the Economic, Americanism and Child Welfare divisions met with officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity to discuss the Legion's role in the Poverty Program. Authorization for the meeting, held in the Legion's Washington office, grew out of Resolution #209 of the 1964 American Legion National Convention, which urged implementation of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Speaking is Charles Vandergrift, Community Relations Specialist. Mrs. Walter H. Glynn represented the Legion Auxiliary for its national President, Mrs. Walter W. Andrews.

must be geared to this simple fact.

While in South Vietnam, the Legion group ventured into Mekong Delta government outposts in machinegun-protected helicopters and were not far from the huge Bien Hoa air base on the morning of May 16 when a tragic munitions explosion took place with the loss of more than 26 American lives and nearly 100 more injured.

Cmdr Johnson and his party met with Dr. Phan Huy Quat, the then Premier of South Vietnam, who praised the U.S. for its great help to his people.

The group also was briefed by U.S. Ambassador Maxwell D. Taylor and the diplomatic corps, in addition to Commanding Gen. William C. Westmoreland and other top members of his command.

On a field trip to the village of My Tho, approximately 40 miles south of Saigon, they saw a large collection of captured Viet Cong weapons including flame throwers, now being found for the first time in the Viet Cong arsenal, machine guns of Czech manufacture, and

rifles and mortars of Russian design, but copied by the Chinese communists.

The Far East tour began when Cmdr Johnson and his party left San Francisco for Tokyo on May 10. From Tokyo the next day they hopped to Seoul, Korea, where they received briefings at Eighth Army Hq by Lt. Gen. Theodore J. Conway, Eighth Army Deputy Commander, and Maj. Gen. William P. Yarborough, Senior Member, United Nations Command, Military Armistice Commission.

General Conway's briefing described the several missions of the U.S. forces in Korea from the military viewpoint, citing importance of Korea in the Far East defense chain.

General Yarborough's briefing dealt with the nature of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement of 1953 and the problems encountered in carrying out its terms. The group was taken by helicopter to "Outpost Maizie" for an on-site explanation of the demilitarized zone.

While in Korea, Cmdr Johnson and his group were also briefed by U.S. Am-

bassador Winthrop Brown in Seoul.

The Korean visit reminded the Legion officials that without a large U.S. military force in the area, North Korea would quickly renew its active aggression against the relatively weaker and less industrialized Republic of Korea and that the communists have no intention of permitting the present 11-year-old stalemate situation to be supplanted by a rational, peaceful solution.

After stops at Tokyo and Hong Kong, the party completed the aforementioned segment of the Far East tour in S. Vietnam and on May 17 left for Singapore, to complete the last portion of the trip which took them to Sydney, Canberra, and Melbourne in Australia, and Wellington and Auckland in New Zealand.

They toured government and military installations, placed wreaths at shrines and war memorials, and visited the Returned Servicemen's League of Australia and the Returned Servicemen's Association of New Zealand.

Both countries have troops in S. Vietnam in support of U.S. policies for a free Asia, as does the Republic of Korea.

More National Convention News

Here is a list of additional speakers scheduled for the 47th Annual National American Legion Convention at Portland, Ore., Aug. 20-26, 1965.

- Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.) speaks at the opening convention session, Portland Memorial Coliseum, Tues., Aug. 24.
- Sen. George Murphy (Calif.) will be guest speaker at the National Commander's Banquet to Distinguished Guests, Portland Hilton Hotel, Tues., Aug. 24.
- Admiral David L. McDonald, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, will address the convention Wed., Aug. 25.
- George Meany, Pres., AFL-CIO, will address the convention Thurs., Aug. 26.

Seagram Posts Car Drawings

The Seagram Posts of The American Legion, #807 Illinois, #658 California, and #1283 New York have again donated four new Ford Galaxie convertibles for presentation at The American Legion's 47th Annual National Convention at Portland, Ore. Drawings will be held and the cars awarded Sun. Aug. 22, 1965, during the Drum & Bugle Corps Finals at Portland's Multnomah Stadium. To enter, sign the official coupon shown here (or mail a postcard or letter using the coupon as guide if you need extra copies). All entries must be received no later than midnight Aug. 20, 1965. No need to be at the convention to win.

The Seagram Posts
American Legion
P.O. Box 508
Portland, Oregon.

Legion or Auxiliary Membership
Card No. _____

Gentlemen: I am a member of _____ Post, American Legion,
or a member of _____ Unit, American Legion Auxiliary
located in _____ (City), _____ (State).
Please enter my name in the August 22, 1965 drawings for
the Ford convertibles donated by the Seagram Posts to the
American Legion Convention Corp. of Oregon.

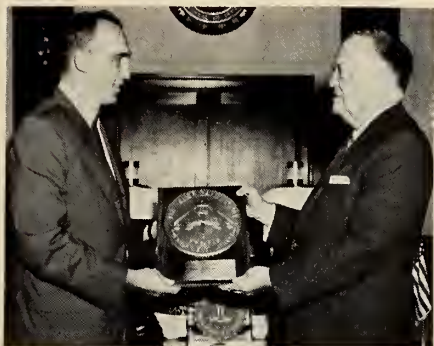
Name _____

Address _____

Signature _____

BRIEFLY NOTED

The FBI's Nat'l Academy Firearms Proficiency Award, donated by The American Legion, was won by Det. Sgt. James E. Cromer, Kentucky State Po-



FBI boss honors a sharpshooter.

lice, Frankfort, Ky. (left in photo above), a member of the 75th Session of the FBI Academy. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover made the award.

Kings County (Brooklyn, N.Y.) American Legion at an annual luncheon honored Legion Nat'l Cmdr and Mrs. Donald E. Johnson. A check for \$1,000 was given to the Boys' Clubs of America in recognition of the Commander's special interest in youth programs.

The Kentucky American Legion has begun a \$1,500 project to provide 800 American flags and holders for all one- and two-room schools in the Appalachian area of the 44 counties.

The annual track and field meet known as the Pierre, S. Dak., Legion Relays saw six new records set, two by Rapid City H.S., winner of the championship. Five hundred athletes from 53 schools competed. Forty-five schools from three states competed in the 8th annual Sis-seton, S. Dak., Legion Relays.

Over 1,600 girls and more than 20 hospitals competed in the 1965 Student Nurses Basketball League championship operated by the Legion Dep't of Pennsylvania. Winning team was the Hospital of the Univ. of Pennsylvania, victor over Montgomery Hospital of Norristown. Mary C. Ryan, Finance Officer of **Post 412, Philadelphia**, presented the championship trophy.

In Maryland, the Montgomery County Council, conducting an Orthopedic Fund Drive, now supplies 25 treatments per month on the average, and has supplied braces, shoes, etc.

The American Legion Midwest Bowling Tournament, held in St. Louis, Mo., was

won by **Post 203 of St. Louis**, with Harold Illinger, Ken Husser, Harry Gebhardt, Bob Abernathy, and Henry Meyer rolling a three-game total of 3,032 pins. There were 53 competing teams from five states in this annual event, which offered money and a trophy as prizes.

The Dep't of Pennsylvania gave \$250 worth of paintings (22 framed pictures) to Mayview State Hospital.

POSTS IN ACTION

Post 26, Aiken, S.C., this year put special emphasis on its citizenship awards, giving 20 medals to high and elementary school students. A new award went to a student in a special education class, the daughter of a disabled Navy vet, a child who has made the greatest advancement in the past year in a newly established pilot class for the retarded.

Post 661, Cleveland, Ohio, sets up mobile sales counters twice daily in the main promenade of Richman Brothers factory, sells candies, greeting cards, etc., and turns over the proceeds to Legion-sponsored charities. For his continued outstanding support of the post, George Richman, the company president, was awarded the Legion's Citation for Meritorious Service.

Post 142, Cannon Falls, Minn., recently purchased new belts, raincoats, and mittens for the Cannon Falls School Patrol, which the post has sponsored and outfitted entirely for the past 25 years.

Flags formerly belonging to now deceased veterans have an opportunity to serve again in a project encouraged by **Post 288, South Beloit, Ill.** Prior to each Memorial Day, the flags are loaned (by the next of kin of the deceased veteran) to the Floral Lawns Cemetery, which provides the staffs and displays the flags in a colorful corridor as shown in the photo below. This project was started some five years ago by the custodian of the cemetery.

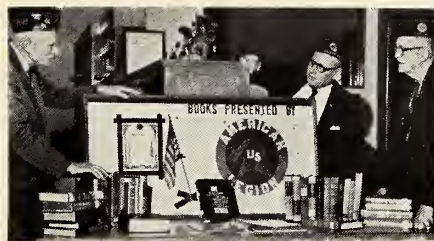


Cemetery corridor of veterans' flags

Post 353, Cornwall, N.Y., presented an Americanism plaque to Detective Raymond W. Wood of the New York City Police Dep't for his "splendid undercover work in rounding up a gang plotting to damage and destroy certain American historical landmarks." Detective Wood posed as a member of the gang.

Legionnaire M. D. Lyon of **Post 154, Johnston, S.C.**, has singlehandedly lined up 154 members for 1966 against a quota of 149 for the year. A Life Member, Lyon has made quota for the post eight straight years.

As part of the Legion's 46th birthday observance, **Post 15, Medford, Ore.**, gave 53 books to the Public Library of Medford and Jackson County. The books were given in memory of various Legionnaires. J. E. Russell, left in photo below,



Post 15, Ore., gives books in memoriam.

is chairman of the A.L. Memorial Book program, which he started in 1954. Each book contains a bookplate which denotes the name of the deceased veteran, the war in which he served, and branch of service. Shown also are Head Librarian Omar Bacon and Herb Alford (right), post cmdr.

Post 83, Lockport, La., gave a new twist to its practice of inviting outside speakers to post meetings. To its birthday celebration, the post asked a man who was not a Legionnaire and was not eligible to be one, to get a realistic picture of an outsider's understanding of The American Legion. The speaker, Donald Bollinger, whose company had won a Post 83 award for service to the Retarded Children's Day Care Center sponsored by the post, proved thoroughly aware of the Legion's function, record, and position in domestic and world matters.

Post 622, Williamsville, N.Y., heard there was a shortage of dishes, pots and pans at the Carmelita Fathers College in Niagara Falls, Ont. The Legionnaires started a collection among their members that rounded up over 2,000 items for the college.

(Continued on next page)



INWOOD NEWS PHOTO SERVICE

Post 339, New York, contributes road sign.

Post 339, Cedarhurst, N.Y., installed this road sign (see photo above) as a community service. Left to right are: Post Cmdr Raymond Horowitz; Palmer D. Farrington, presiding supervisor of the Town of Hempstead and a past post cmdr; and Cedarhurst Mayor Sidney Haber.

Post 198, Clifford, Va., presented to the Fire Dep't of Amherst Co. a mobile radio unit costing \$403.

The new, debt-free home of **Post 6, Columbia, S.C.** (see photos below), opened early this year, sits on a hill, with a fine view of downtown Columbia, and overlooks the Univ. of South Carolina. The post also owns a 270-acre recreation center 15 miles outside the city, for use of members.

Among Post 6's members, writes Sam L. Latimer, Jr., are two Medal of Honor wearers, the governor of the state, the adjutant general of the state, and three members of major Legion national commissions and committees, each a vice chairman.

The new home's main hall seats 350 and could be pressed to 400. There is a smaller meeting hall for 100, and a large and well-equipped kitchen. The split-level building has two lounges—one on each level.

Post 291, Crab Orchard, Ky., sponsored the Hoxie Brothers Circus and raised nearly \$200 for the post's Summer Recreation Program for Children. Contributions from Congressmen John Watts and Dr. Tim Lee Carter and Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston Morton enabled over 150 children to see the circus.

Legionnaires and Auxiliaries of **Fridley, Minn., Post 303** gave every sort of aid to the community and surrounding areas when three tornadoes hit. They worked at roadblocks, served as guards in the disaster area to help cut down the looting, served coffee and meals, cooked a breakfast and lunch for everyone in the area, sent out a call for clothing, and spent a week sorting out people and clothing, and matching them up.

Parkville, Md., Post 183 gave \$449 to the Medical Eye Bank of Maryland.

In 1952, when the town of Rutland, Mass., was hit by a tornado, people of Pittsfield, Ohio, came forward with substantial aid. Recently, when news came of tornadoes in the Midwest this spring, Legionnaire William Tucker and Mrs. Tucker, members of **Rutland Post 310**, gathered up as many clothes as possible, loaded them into a trailer and drove them to Pittsfield. They were assisted in the project by Ed Storey of Post 310 and Andy Boulmetis of **Post 424, Worcester, Mass.**

Post 161, Portland, Me., has been cited by Pineland State Hospital for its "humanitarian, thoughtful, and devoted work in making the life of the less fortunate person with mental retardation one that shines with hope, happiness, and the knowledge that he is not forgotten by

those on the outside." Post 161 also, each year, runs all-day picnics for the medical patients at a local Army post, providing transportation, food and entertainment.

The March of Dimes gave its Roosevelt Medallion Service award to **Quincy, Mass., Post 95** for its part in the success of Project MODAL (March of Dimes-American Legion). The Legionnaires gave over the post home, stuffed 160,000 1965 Campaign mailers and filled some 100 U.S. Mail bags.

Post 133, Maywood, Ill., announces that its Golden Years Club (all 65-and-over citizens of the community in a weekly meeting) has in three years held 77 meetings attracting 7,839 persons.

Post 1285, Bayville, N.Y., stepping up its Child Welfare program, sponsored and coached a football team of 8-to-11-year-old boys. Sponsors of Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, Explorers, and a children's drum and bugle corps, post members are now organizing two baseball leagues of upwards of 200 youths 8 to 12 years old. Planned for this year are several educational trips, including West Point Military Academy and Kings Point Merchant Marine Academy.

Post 2, Fargo, N. Dak., has a drive on to raise \$75,000 to build a lighted baseball park and football field. The Fargo Auxiliary gave \$1,000. About one-third of the total has been collected, announces John Preboske, chairman of the drive.

Albany (Calif.) Post 292 has given \$439.50, raised through its 14th annual Night of Basketball, to the March of Dimes.

PHOTOS BY BILL BARLEY, THE COLUMBIA (S.C.) RECORD



New split-level home of American Legion Post 6, Columbia, S.C. At right is main foyer looking toward upper and lower lounges.

Post 308, New York City, announces that a new arrangement of the "Colonel Averill March," composed in 1917 at Camp Upton by Oliver C. Miller, bandmaster of the 308th Inf. Band, is for sale for \$2 for each full band instrumentation. All royalties go to the 308th Welfare Fund. Colonel Averill was the commander of the regiment.

For 17 years, **Post 1363, Eldred, N.Y.**, has owned and operated a free ambulance service for surrounding communities. Recently the post put into service a new 1965 Cadillac-Superior, four-



Post 1363, N.Y.: a 17-year service

patient ambulance, shown above with members of the post's Ambulance Committee.

From **Post 87, Dansville, N.Y.**: "Four years ago we changed our dues from \$5 a year to \$5 until Veterans Day Dinner, and thereafter \$6 annually. Our membership committee mails the first notices just a bit earlier than normal, and follows with the second and third notices at the proper time.

"The post averaged about 375 members yearly until four years ago, and, with this system of dues, the figure went in successive years to 407, 427, and 456. At the present time we have 484 and feel assured that by Legion birthday time we will have passed the 500 mark.

"We have attained our County quota by Veterans Day each year and last year reached an all-time high by Dec. 31. We have 60 new members this year. Hope this suggestion may help other posts."

Post 416, Houston, Texas, collects old newspapers for the Sheltered Workshop of the Houston Council for Retarded Children. The papers are used to make shredded packing. In one month, the post delivered 1,000 pounds.

Post 346, Neptune Township, N.J., gave \$250 to send 90 Neptune H.S. choral students to perform at the New Jersey pavilion at the New York World's Fair. The post bought a \$300 pitching machine for the school baseball team, and established a \$500 scholarship for a

graduating senior. Other gifts include flags, filmstrips, records, and various anti-communist publications.

Typical of the service given by many Legion posts was the performance by **Post 47, Chicago, Ill.**, which aided more than 600 veterans, widows of veterans, and children of veterans in filling out VA income questionnaire forms. Every Monday night for a month, Service Officer Bernard Martin, his post officers, and members of the Auxiliary assisted all comers and answered questions regarding VA benefits. Individuals unable to get to the post were visited by Martin.

Post and Unit 1252, Chicago, Ill., co-sponsored (with United Savings & Loan Association) the 2nd annual Community Health Fair. The two-day event drew 1,300 visitors to exhibits of 27 professional and educational associations in the health field. The Fair's intent was to promote interest in raising community health standards, and to acquaint residents with the many available health services, public and private.

Every military man is taught to obey the command, "As you were!" So, when members of **Post 721, San Juan Capistrano, Calif.**, were told to appear at a banquet dressed in their original service uniforms (see photo below), they did—or tried to. "It was a great success," writes Post Adjutant J. P. Mason, Jr. "We were represented by WW1, WW2, and Korean War, and Army, Navy, Marines, Air Corps, and Coast Guard. The members were proud, not only of their service, but that 90 per cent of them were able to get into their old uniforms."



Members of Post 721, Calif., get into their original service uniforms—almost.



A membership promotion that succeeded

Post 74, Fairfield, Conn., utilized an idea of its commander, Donald J. Cavanaugh, for a billboard promotion (see photo above, with Cmdr Cavanaugh in foreground) to good effect. "It was extremely helpful in obtaining our quota of 345 members," says senior Vice Cmdr Zoltan Stiliha. "The comment is this area was strong on this billboard and the fine community work this post is doing."

Post 258, Little Chute, Wis., gave a citation and a gold medal for heroism to member Tom Lamers, a Volunteer Fireman, who saved the life of a woman at great risk to himself.

Post 149, Escondido, Calif., has granted a special \$200 scholarship to enable a high school student, Kaye Storm, to attend the Foreign Language Summer School in Mayrhofen, Austria. This is in addition to the post's Caralun-Nuelle Memorial \$500 scholarship competitively awarded each year to a student of Escondido H.S.

(Continued on next page)



Selective breeze chooses one flag.

An uninvited but patriotic and selective breeze sparked the flag burning ceremonies conducted by **Post 134, Paramount, Calif.** "The ceremonies went according to plan," says John R. Waters, Post Americanism Chairman, "until the history of the flag and cremation ceremonies began, at which time the American flag, flying at full staff, was fanned by a light breeze (see photo above). The American Legion flag posted a few feet away did not move, even though it was free to do so . . . The people in the audience were amazed by the mysterious turn of events. It was as though an unseen hand were holding our flag out from its staff."

In the past four years, **Post 29 and Unit 29, Stanton Del.**, have sponsored 67 junior high school student dances.

The Far East Legionnaire, 36-page slick publication of **Post 28, Okinawa**, reports that the post made its 14th annual pilgrimage to Ie Shima to pay homage to the burial place of war correspondent Ernie Pyle, killed there just 20 years ago while reporting the fighting. The post has financially aided the education of a local boy, Kosuke (Eddie) Yamashiro, at Niagara Univ. in New York. Cmdr Jessie J. Cotter presented, on behalf of the post, a \$500 check to Kubasaki H.S. for its athletic program.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

AFRTC Co A-2 (Jan. 1943); 6th ASFTR Co K (July 1944); ASFTR Co 77 (Jan. 1945)—Need information from former buddies of Pvt. Edward N. Weyer, who suffered foot and leg trouble (New York, Fort Knox, Ky., France, Germany). Information may help him establish service connection for aggravation of foot condition. Write: Blaine W. Sweitzer, Dep't Service Director, The American Legion, 1405 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40203

Army Air Force Medical Clinic (March 1943)—Need to know names and present addresses of any doctors who served then at the Air Force Training Center at Miami Beach, Fla. This relates to the case of Ludwig F. Urlick. Contact: F. C. Heinle, Dep't Service Officer, The American Legion, 342 N. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Post 160, Smyrna, Ga., is sponsoring a drive to raise about \$25,000 to build high school athletic fields for baseball, softball and track. In the past, this post has put up \$6,000 for school band uniforms; paved the grounds at the local grammar school; helped establish the Smyrna Pre-School Kindergarten by placing it on Legion land and spending \$5-6000 on the building; provided park tennis courts, lights and maintenance; and spent many thousands of dollars for school and community improvement and service.

Post 151, Kansas City, Mo., appropriated \$3,000 from its coffers and built a nine-foot stone monument to the late Legionnaire president, John F. Kennedy, the first in Kansas City. The memorial, dedicated May 29, 1965, shows a profile of Kennedy in bas-relief on a bronze plaque.

Post 187, Calif., Helps Indians

Through the efforts of Post 187, Gardena, Calif., the Indians on Santa Ysabel Mission Reservation now have a water supply. Water has been piped from a spring to a 1,000-gallon storage tank above one of the houses on the Reservation. The project cost about \$900. Previously, the Indian families had to travel up to five miles for water.

Under the direction of Post Cmdr Arnold Ginsborg and Vice Cmdr Richard Issel, Post 187 raised over \$1,000 for the project. Issel intends to try to raise more money for more wells on the Reservation. Eight men from the 19 Indian families were killed in action either in WW2 or Korea.

PHOTO BY JESS NEVAREZ



No more long hikes for Indians' water

In the photo above, Vice Cmdr Issel turns on the water for Flora Piapa (shown at left), whose house has the new tank. Shown also are Father Dominick, padre of the Mission, and Cmdr Ginsborg.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

F. B. (Ben) Andreen, Past Dep't Cmdr of Minnesota (1936-37), 70, retired as assistant manager of the St. Paul Social Security office.

DIED

Earl Picard, Nat'l Cmdr of The Veterans of WW1. A Life Member of American Legion Post 459, Grand Rapids, Mich., he had succeeded, as Commander of The Veterans of WW1, Melvin D. Eddy, who died April 7, 1965.

Edward F. Convery, of Malden, Mass., Past Dep't Cmdr for three months in 1950.

John E. Cash, of Point Pleasant, N.J., Past Dep't Cmdr (1935-36).

John K. Kennelly, of Fargo, N. Dak., Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman and Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1934-35).

Donald H. Van Deusen, of Noroton, Conn., a delegate to the Legion's Paris Caucus in 1919.

James E. Weis, of St. Joseph, Mo., who attended the Paris Caucus.

Walter Schrader, of Hot Springs, Ark., a vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Americanism Council and Past Dep't Cmdr (1962-63).

Albert M. Carter, of Jonesboro, Ill., Past Dep't Cmdr (1927-28).

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Albert Bordwell and **Elizabeth Cunningham** (both 1963) and **Lee M. Brown** and **James R. Harvey** (both 1964) and **Bert Warner** (1965), Post 255, National City, Calif.

Byron O. Harbert (1964), Post 271, Los Angeles, Calif.

Wm. E. Bass (1965), Post 627, San Mateo, Calif.

Joy N. Barrett and **Caslon K. Bennett** and **Andrew M. Bruner** and **Charles A. Bush** (all 1964), Post 90, Marshall, Ill.

Joseph Rybicki and **John Schreiber** and **Stanley Simkus** and **Walter Siwek** (all 1965), Post 419, Chicago, Ill.

John E. Thomas, Sr. (1965), Post 435, Glen Carbon, Ill.

Allen H. Lewis (1965), Post 541, Chicago, Ill. **Earl Ashland** and **Forde Lee** (both 1960) and **Karl Hass** and **Jens Wind** (both 1961), Post 222, Clear Lake, Iowa.

B. M. Kuhn and **Harry M. Olson** (both 1963) and **J. L. King** and **Harvey D. Krug** (both 1964), Post 99, Russell, Kans.

James Dolezal and **John E. Mock** (both 1964), Post 241, Geneseo, Kans.

Joseph Foret and **Percy W. Lindsley** and **Benjamin W. Miller** (all 1964), Post 24, Bogalusa, La.

American Legion Life Insurance Month ending May 31, 1965

Benefits paid Jan. 1-May 31, 1965\$ 328,339
Benefits paid since Apr. 1958 2,694,489
Basic units in force (number) 109,396
New applications since Jan. 1 4,016
New applications rejected 474
American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the Nat'l Executive Committee, 1958. It is reducing term insurance, issued on application, subject to approval based on health and employment statement to paid up members of The American Legion. Death benefits range from 8,000 (double unit up to age 35) in reducing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 70th birthday occurs. Available in single and double units at flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after Jan. 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion insurance trust fund managed by trustee operating under laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Ill. 60680, to which write for more details.

John Nicholson and Wilfred Ruth (both 1962) and James E. Reagan (1965), Post 13, East Millinocket, Maine.

William M. Welch and Sterling R. Whitbeck and David S. Wright and John Zachazewski (all 1963), Post 28, Northampton, Mass.

Roland H. Geoffroy and Rene J. Harnisch (both 1960) and Max J. Abert and Raoul E. Chicoine (both 1962), Post 337, Chicopee, Mass.

Peter Ganter and William C. Greany and Louis Kellner (all 1965), Post 56, Detroit, Mich.
Glenn Canfield and Phillip Fishburn and James Flood and Edgar Morgan (all 1965), Post 269, Haslett, Mich.

Oscar A. Kretschmer (1954), Post 409, Allen Park, Mich.

Albert Francis Lenart (1951) and Walter Godziszewski (1959) and Richard Norbert Pietroski (1962) and Vincenzo Torello (1964), Post 525, Smiths Creek, Mich.

Tom D. Nicklow (1965), Post 231, Minneapolis, Minn.

Peter Gonderinger and Ernest E. Gotschall and Ray P. Gotschall and John F. Hillburg (all 1964), Post 86, Atkinson, Nebr.

Calixte Baillageron and Thomas J. Filion and Joseph A. Rousseau (all 1965), Post 67, Newmarket, N.H.

Germaine Williams (1964), Post 131, Belvidere, N.J.

Ruth E. Bouck and Joseph A. Buckley and J. Arthur Harriott and Vebber C. Hoagland (all 1964), Post 57, Cobleskill, N.Y.

Edward Howard (1964), Post 167, Downsville, N.Y.

William F. Brunner, Sr. and William H. Bryne and John P. Corrigan and John Fraas (all 1964), Post 272, Rockaway Beach, N.Y.

Leslie I. Gumpert (1964), Post 291, Greenville, N.Y.

Rev. Edmund J. Britt (1965), Post 356, Buffalo, N.Y.

Thomas J. Boyce (1964), Post 454, Dover Plains, N.Y.

Thomas Ferrara (1965), Post 1246, Oceanside, N.Y.

T. Frank Jenkins (1965), Post 82, Shelby, N.C.
Alexander Carlile and Wilmer Johnson and Fred Kensinger and Raymond A. Law and John Rice (all 1964), Post 194, Rolette, N. Dak.

Lyle B. Dunsmoor and Carl K. Maplethorpe and James L. Noregaard and Dr. Fred Pageler (all 1964), Post 172, Portland, Ore.

Samuel M. Johnston (1965), Post 77, Aspinwall, Pa.

Russell C. Koppenhaver (1964), Post 404, Elizabethville, Pa.

Louis A. Fosness and Maynard A. Knox and John M. Reedy (all 1965), Post 79, Onida, S. Dak.

Benton Crump (1964), Post 82, Nashville, Tenn.

F. E. Dunn (1964), Post 291, San Leon, Tex.
Apostolos George Grekos (1965), Post 198, Clifford, Va.

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"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

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Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Medical Reg't—(Aug.) Harold E. Schroeder, Box 245, Readlyn, Iowa.

4th Illinois—130th Inf.—(Sept.) Stanley R. Sims, 315 E. Edgar St., Paris, Ill.

5th Eng Spec Brigade, 4143rd Serv Co—(Sept.) Bruno Alberici, 18 Wood St., Auburn, N.Y.

5th Medical Bn—(Sept.) Raymond E. Carlson, 1137 Kay Pkwy., Ann Arbor, Mich.

22nd, 227th, 229th Sig Oper Cos—(Sept.) Banks E. Sheibley, R.D., Landisburg, Pa. 17040

43rd Inf Div—(Sept.) Joseph E. Zimmer, State Armory, 360 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.

56th Ord Ammo Co—(Aug.) Lysle Sylves, 2206 Delaware Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15218

76th Coast Art'y, 933rd AA (Ft. Bragg 1941)—(Sept.) James E. Harris, 630 E. Summit St., Gainesville, Ga.

94th Sig Bn—(Sept.) Ray Kitts, 1004 Joseph St., Bay City, Mich.

96th Chem Mortar Bn—(Sept.) Dick Rosenberger, Carrollton, Ky.

97th Sig Bn—(Sept.) Frank F. Mandile, 2766 Zenith Ave. N., Minneapolis 22, Minn.

102nd QM Reg't (WW2)—(Sept.) Phil Yannaco, 146 Pollok Pl., Hicksville, N.Y.

103rd Medical Bn & Reg't—(Sept.) Harold H. McBurney, 347 Sunset Dr., Bethel Park, Pa.

123rd Inf, Co E—(Sept.) Richard E. Griffith, 1632 S. 58th Ave., Cicero 50, Ill.

128th Inf, Co L—(Aug.) Harold A. Stauffacher, 914 Roscoe Ave., South Beloit, Ill.

128th Inf, Co M—(Aug.) Delbert Martens, 165 Center St., Platteville, Wis.

131st Mach Gun Bn (WW1)—(Oct.) C. F. Vickrey, P.O. Box 826, Frederick, Okla.

135th AAA Bn, Bat C—(Sept.) Carleton B. Upright, 15 Wayaawi Ave., Bayville, N.Y.

135th Eng, Bn C—(Sept.) John L. Dwyer, 95 E. 24th St., Huntington Sta., N.Y. 11746

137th Radio Intel Co, Sig Corps—(Sept.) Otto S. Domitz, Jr., 1708 Cornelius Ave., Wantagh, N.Y. 11793

149th Combat Eng Bn—(Sept.) William R. Clark, 2824 Guthrie, Des Moines, Iowa

157th Eng Combat Bn—(Sept.) Paul S. Knecht, Sr., 617 S. 7th St., Shamokin, Pa.

166th Field Art'y, 938th Serv Bat—(Sept.) Charles H. Rehm, 103 Slocum St., Forty Fort, Pa.

168th Inf, Co D (WW1)—(Sept.) Ed Walsh, 503 A Avenue E., Albion, Iowa

174th Inf Reg't—(Sept.) Henry E. Petersen, 200 Loring Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14214

176th Arm'd Field Art'y Bn, Bat A—(Sept.) George M. Lutz, 16 Hemlock St., Danville, Pa. 17821

198th Coast Art'y, Delaware Nat'l Guard—(Sept.) John E. Healy, State Armory, 10th and Dupont Sts., Wilmington, Del.

213th AAA Gun Bn (Lehigh Valley Soc)—(Sept.) Joseph R. Sedlock, 1324 High St., Bethlehem, Pa.

226th AAA Slt Bn, Bat C—(Sept.) Walter C. Dopher, Jr., 4401 N. 13th St., Terre Haute, Ind. 47805

246th Coast Art'y—(Sept.) Ray E. Cross, 1209 Kerns Ave. S.W., Roanoke, Va.

248th Coast Art'y—(Aug.) Prent Bement, 8605 42nd W., Tacoma, Wash. 98466

252nd Field Art'y Bn—(Sept.) Milton L. Born, 127 E. Mill St., Beaver Dam, Wis. 53916

301st Eng (WW1)—(Sept.) Esmond Borod, 51 Empire St., Providence, R.I.

315th Inf (WW2)—(Sept.) William J. Aleshire, 62 Fairview Ave., Harbor, Pa.

319th Eng (WW1)—(Sept.) Ken Thomson, 267 Oakhurst Pl., Menlo Park, Calif.

361st Eng Spec Serv Reg't—(Oct.) John A. Zirafi, 92 Morris Ave., Girard, Ohio 44420

366th Ord Maint Co, AA (WW2)—(Sept.) Jack M. Bernd, 6232 Arlington Blvd. #202, Falls Church, Va. 22044

389th Field Art'y, Bat C—(Oct.) G. Melvin Goetze, 6276 Charlotteville Rd., Newfane, N.Y. 14108

453rd AAA AW Bn—(Sept.) Peter Severhof, 4124 Fairview Dr., Toledo, Ohio 43612

480th Ambulance Co (WW2)—(Sept.) Robert M. Adams, R.F.D. #2, Bardwell, Ky.

501st Eng (Light Pontoon) Co—(Sept.) John S. Telech, Jr., 918 Lackawanna Ave., Elmira, N.Y.

534th AA Bn, Bat A—(Aug.) Harvey E. Hoyt, Box 1231, Elburn, Ill. 60119

607th Ord Base Arm Maint Bn—(Sept.) A. H. Carmical, 521 Fleda Rd., Memphis, Tenn. 38117

613th Ord Base Arm Maint Bn—(Sept.) Richard D. Beck, 2571 N. 88th St., Wauwatosa, Wis. 53226

625th Eng Light Equip Co—(Sept.) William R. Warner, R 3, Box 20, Jerseyville, Ill.

695th, 696th Arm'd Field Art'y Bns (WW2)—(Sept.) Reunion Com., 112th Art'y Hq. Eggers Crossing Rd., Trenton, N.J.

707th Tank Bn—(Aug.) H. Hupenbauer, 2401 Mt. Pleasant St., Burlington, Iowa

988th MP Co (Avn)—(Sept.) John Robertson, 1130 Ashbridge Rd., West Chester, Pa.

1256th Eng Combat Bn—(Aug.) James O. Conrad, 6212 Mayfair Rd., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46806

Americal Ord—(Aug.) Joseph Vadella, 4 Ashwood Pl., North Brunswick, N.J.

Auxiliary Remount Depot 307 (Camp Wadsworth 1917)—(Sept.) B. W. Bradford, P.O. Box 19902 Station "N," Atlanta, Ga. 30325

Fort MacArthur—(Sept.) Oliver C. Hardy, 2136 N. Beachwood Dr., Los Angeles, Calif. 90028

Merrill's Marauders—(Sept.) Herbert Clofine, 1632 Surrey Ln., Havertown, Pa.

Original 120 Medical Unit (WW1)—(Sept.) Ernest Rosseau, 300 Walnut St., Holyoke, Mass.

NAVY

33rd Seabees—(Sept.) Barnet Froomer, 153 Sanborn Ave., West Roxbury, Mass.

USS Barbican (ACM 5)—(Sept.) Rev. Harry W. Hansen, 454 Stuyvesant Ave., Lyndhurst, N.J.

USS Duncan (485), O'Brien (415), Bennett (473), Shubrick (639) (WW2)—(Aug.) Robert H. Carlson, 82 Hamilton St., Hartford, Conn. 06106

USS Hancock (CV19) (Officers & Crew)—(Sept.) Frank E. Downing, 6326 Ratliff Rd., Camby, Ind. 46113

USS Mount Vernon (WW1)—(Sept.) William J. McKee, 22 Wolcott St., West Medford, Mass. 02155

USS Narragansett (ATF 88, WW2)—(Sept.) Albert W. Callahan, 1 Glen Rd., Hudson, Mass. 01749

AIR

18th Repair Sqdn—(Sept.) Earl E. Rupel, 720 Broad Blvd., Kettering 19, Ohio

22nd Bomb Gp—(Aug.) Walter Gaylor, 650-2 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N.J.

33rd Troop Carrier Sqdn—(Aug.) Carl A. Grabner, 2435 Ridgewood, Apt. 3, Highland, Ind. 46322

395th Fighter Sqdn—(Aug.) Al Haimbach, Rt. 1 Box 904, Forked River, N.J. 08731

803rd Chem Co, Air Oper—(Sept.) Robert Lloyd, 316 Columbia, Elyria, Ohio

MISCELLANEOUS

Retreads—(Sept.) Elmer H. Braun, 40-07 154th St. Flushing, N.Y. 11354

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS MAY 31, 1965 ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$2,438,906.30
Receivable	203,725.69
Inventories	360,843.34
Invested Funds	1,666,690.22
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	282,282.09
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	3,560,027.60
Real Estate	814,228.39
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation	243,885.38
Deferred Charges	77,221.91
	\$9,647,810.92

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 508,539.09
Funds Restricted as to use	25,389.19
Deferred Income	1,748,780.58
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	282,282.09
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	3,560,027.60
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	25,119.11
Restricted Fund	428,283.61
Real Estate	814,228.39
Reserve for Rehabilitation	528,607.84
Reserve for Child Welfare	129,843.02
Reserve for Convention	60,000.00
	1,986,081.97
Unrestricted Capital	1,536,710.10
	\$3,522,792.07
	\$9,647,810.92

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MEN PAST 40

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This New Free Illustrated Book tells about the modern, mild, Non-Surgical treatment for Glandular Inflammation and that the treatment is backed by a Lifetime Certificate of Assurance. Many men from all over the country have taken the NON-SURGICAL treatment and have reported it has proven effective.

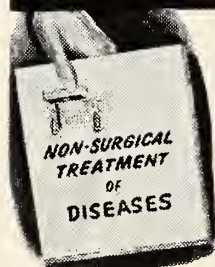
The Non-Surgical treatment described in this book requires no painful surgery, hospitalization, anesthesia or long period of convalescence. Treatment takes but a short time and the cost is reasonable.

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HEMORRHOIDS

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PERSONAL

The Business Boom.

Food Prices Going Up.

Studying Abroad.

You would think that after 54 months of a roaring business boom—the longest peacetime prosperity this nation has had in 110 years—economists would begin to get cautious. A few are, but they're in the vast minority. Instead, here is what most experts in and out of government see:

- **A continued high rate of commercial activity** for at least another year.
- **Especially big spending** for consumer soft goods and services; also **huge investment** for new manufacturing plants and equipment (notably steel, chemicals, petroleum, automotive and machinery).

- **But no alarming price increases.** Estimates are that a rise of maybe 1½% in the cost of living is the most that's in the cards—which is about what we have been experiencing annually in the past couple of years.

Moreover, when the professionals peer far out into the future, they are just as optimistic. By 1980, they figure, gross national product (the market value of all goods and services produced in a year) will be about 90% higher than now. And undaunted by gloomy talk of automation, the seers envision over 80% of our families in comfortable income brackets two decades from now. That's a hike of 25% over today. One reason for these rosy guesses: Constant improvement in products and processes will keep America hopping to rebuild itself.

★ ★ ★

Despite official pooh-poohing of any imminent inflation, **it will cost you more to eat in the months ahead.** You will notice the sharper bite on your pocketbook especially when you buy:

- **Meats:** Just about every variety is commanding a higher price tag than a year ago. Pork is advancing rapidly due to a drop in the pig crop. Beef is up because farmers are marketing lighter-weight cattle.

- **Fresh fruits and vegetables:** Weather always is a factor in this category, causing seasonal ups and downs. But this year something new has been added—a government order preventing the entry of foreign labor to help harvest crops. This puts a strain on domestic labor which, also, costs more.

★ ★ ★

What with the admissions jam—and high flunk-out rate—in many U.S. colleges, you hear a lot of talk these days about **sending youngsters abroad to study.** It can be done. But for many reasons it isn't a simple matter. You have to consider that:

- **Most European universities teach advanced courses**—not general introductory courses. Furthermore, the student is strictly on his own. There is no compulsory class attendance or detailed supervision. (The acid test lies in the final exams.)

- **Credits in European schools are not comparable** to credits in U.S. colleges. So if your youngster wants to finish at home, he should have an idea of how much his European work will count toward a U.S. degree.

- **An American usually can't work his way through a European college.** This may be offset a bit, though, by the lower costs of colleges abroad.

- **Knowledge of the proper language** is essential.

Down-to-earth information on the subject is available from the Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017 (notably "Handbook of International Study," \$3.50; and "Undergraduate Study Abroad," \$2.50).

★ ★ ★

If you're planning an extensive summer drive, remember that:

- **About half the Interstate Highway Network, or 20,000 miles, is now finished.** This is the big, government-sponsored super-highway system that enables you to get there fast (although you often have to pay toll costs). Up front in construction are Oregon, New York and Michigan.

- **If you get into an accident, you may be required to prove financial responsibility** if you don't carry sufficient insurance. (In fact, you may have to put up cash or a bond; in California and Canada the authorities can impound your car if they really want to get rough; and in Mexico they can put you in jail.) State with highest all-around liability limits in the U.S. is Connecticut, with up to \$20,000 bodily injury and \$5,000 property damage.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

THE EXTRAORDINARY POWERS OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

(Continued from page 12)

come under. But if any agency head has a different opinion from that of the Budget Bureau, it is out of the letter before a Congressional Committee sees it.

The Member of Congress who, over a period of many years, has been the Budget Bureau's most persistent critic on Capitol Hill is Rep. Daniel Flood of Pennsylvania. Flood has referred to the Budget Bureau as "a menace to the gen-

ing from the budget, either on the record or off the record. While direct questions at hearings must be answered frankly, it is expected that a witness who feels that he must set forth a personal view inconsistent with the President's budget will point out that the President's judgment on the matter was reached from his overall perspective as head of the government and in the light of overriding national policy. The witness should make it clear that his personal comments are not a request for additional funds.

"Please see that a reminder of this reaches all officials and employees who participate in hearings on appropriations and on legislation directly related to budget proposals. . . ."

Not everyone was gagged, but they didn't have their way either. The Congressional Quarterly published the names of numerous able Americans who had quit the government service in rebellion against the invisible Budget Bureau rather than support policies to which they were opposed, with gags in their mouths. At the same time the Quarterly listed a host of charges that had been made against the Bureau.

Admiral Hyman Rickover said it had withheld "funds to design nuclear power

plants to keep submarines under water indefinitely." The outspoken father of our nuclear subs declared, "They should either release the funds or cancel the project."

The head of the National Bureau of Standards charged that the Budget Bureau had held up funds for missile research. The Army Research Director said that weapons development was lagging because too many budget experts were trying to run the Army research program. Rep. Chet Holifield said there'd been a "clear substitution" of the judgment of the Budget Bureau for Atomic Energy Commission experts at the Hanford, Wash., plutonium project. Sen. Clinton Anderson said the Budget Bureau had slowed rocket development by impounding \$9.1 million appropriated for project "Rover," and that it had drafted the President's space-agency bill and given interested agencies only 24 hours notice before submitting it to Congress. Sen. Mike Mansfield said that the Bureau had frozen \$22 million of \$32 million appropriated for the National Guard.

To the Stans letter, Representative Flood commented acidly:

(Continued on page 48)



"Swabbing the deck was all right, but not with Ensign Harper."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

eral welfare" and has, along with numerous other Members of Congress, often introduced bills to abolish it in its present form.

Flood was the author of a stinging attack on the Bureau when he charged in 1959 that it had made "groveling, heel-clicking, faceless wonders" of the Department of Defense witnesses before the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of Congress. "No wonder General James Gavin, General Matthew Ridgway and other civilian and military leaders in the Department of Defense will not stomach this regimentation," Flood said angrily on the House floor.

Rep. Flood created a sensation when he read into The Congressional Record a confidential memorandum (obtained by means not publicly stated) addressed to the then Sec'y of Defense Neil McElroy by the then Budget Director Maurice H. Stans. It reads very much like the orders of a tough top sergeant passing down the word to the troops:

"It is expected," Stans wrote to the Secretary of Defense, "that witnesses [before Congressional Committees] will carefully avoid volunteering views differ-

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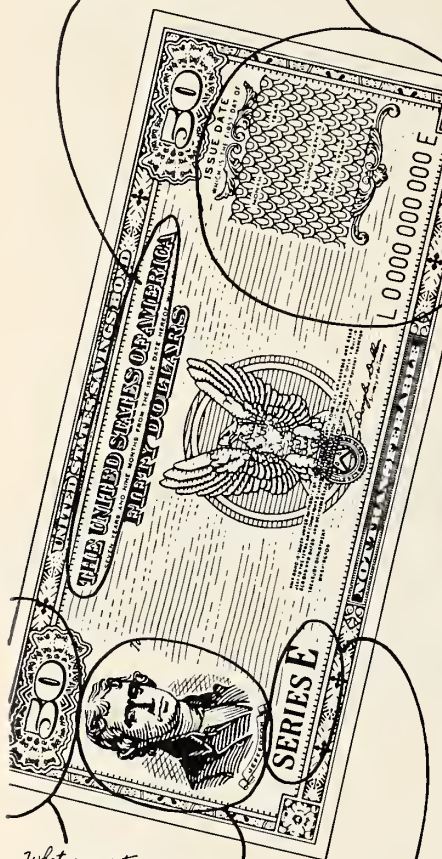
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THE EXTRAORDINARY POWERS OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

(Continued from page 47)

"The Bureau of the Budget is a Frankenstein insofar as the legislative processes of Congress are concerned . . . it proposes and discloses as this group of glorified clerks directs. The Budget Bureau is making policy on the minute, on the hour, on the day. It is torturing beyond all reason what Congress meant when it created the Bureau."

Such intimate glimpses into the inner exercise of power by the Bureau of the Budget do not come to light often. You do not see television programs or magazine articles on the Budget Bureau—and the only newspaper comments you are likely to see are brief, routine announcements such as that of the recent replacement of Budget Director Kermit Gordon by Charles L. Schultze, a 40-year-old Maryland University Economics professor.

The late Sen. Thomas Hennings of Missouri, counted by many as the most scholarly Constitutional lawyer to sit in Congress for decades, was upset about the Budget Bureau's muzzling of witnesses before Congressional Committees:

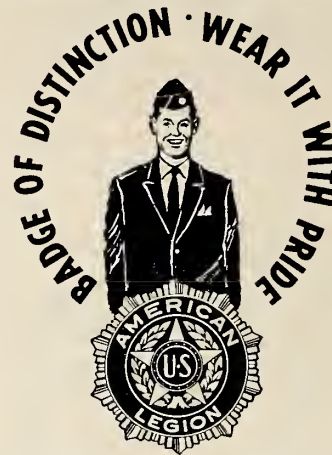
"Congress," Senator Hennings said, "ought to have access to opinions and facts from Government officials to carry out its own serious responsibilities to the people." He read to his fellow Senators a short, sharply-pointed editorial from the Columbia Missourian re: the Budget Bureau's gagging of witnesses:

" . . . Budget Bureau spokesmen denied that this [the Stans letter] was intended as a gag on prospective witnesses. But if it was not this, what was it?

"It is the duty of Congress to make appropriations, and in carrying out this duty, it should have all possible sources

of information. The most natural sources of information are government officials. Congressmen must try to find out whether or not their requests are justified."

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, now the Majority Leader, has questioned the



constitutionality of the powers exercised by the Budget Bureau.

"Congress," he said frankly, "faces a Constitutional problem which we will have to meet some day if we do not want to see our [law making] power steadily eroded and our Constitutional position as a coequal branch of the Government reduced still further."

The Constitutional problem still has not been faced.

The Bureau was established in 1921 after a dozen years of hassle on Capitol Hill. But it did not become really controversial until the late 1930's, when

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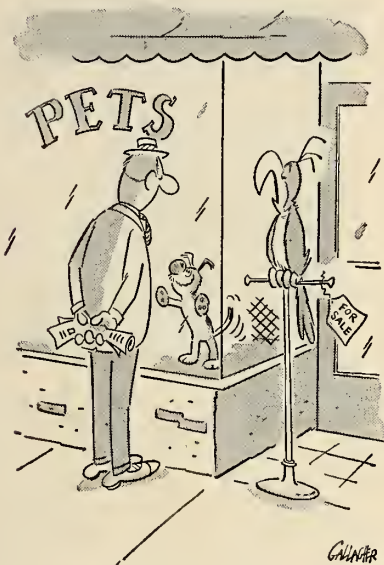
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Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed to re-organize it, vastly enlarge its powers, and put it in the Executive Office of the President.

Republican Members of Congress bounced up and down off the Capitol Dome at the very thought of that. Capitol Hill resounded with anguished cries that Roosevelt wanted to become a dictator. Enough Democrats joined in opposing the move so that it was defeated in Congress. An angry FDR, from the "Little White House" in Warm Springs, Ga., wrote his famous "Dear John" open letter in which he denied that he possessed the "talent or inclination" to become a dictator.



"They're murder to housebreak!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Finally, FDR got his way. The bill passed. On September 9, 1939, Reorganization Plan 1 for 1939 made the Budget Bureau a part of the President's staff.

With the recasting of the Bureau as a private arm of the President, its Director beyond Congressional confirmation, the Bureau became a storm center and has been one ever since.

What went wrong?

Both the Congress, and President, and all the agencies, badly need a budget bureau to estimate how much income the government may have from any and all revenue sources, and how much the various old programs and new programs entertained by the Congress, the President and the agencies will cost. Such a bureau is also needed to suggest ways and means of doing the most with the least money. Nobody has ever objected to this, the primary function of the Budget Bureau. And it is an enormous and responsible job.

But all of this is an advisory and coordinating job.

The power to see to it that the laws that are enacted are, or are not, carried out, does not go with an advisory job.

The power to alter the details of the work of other agencies so as to alter the effect of the law does not go with it.

The power to censor the agencies of government so that they may tell Congress only what the Budget Bureau permits them to does not go with it. Any agency should be permitted to tell the Congress anything it wants to, and the Budget Bureau should then be permitted to testify that it disagrees with such agency, so that Congress can have the facts on both sides.

We have seen that the Budget Bureau is not above telling Congress what laws it should and should not pass, not as mere testimony, but with threats of getting a Presidential veto in some cases, or simply declining to spend the money (or permitting it to be requested) to carry out a law that may be enacted by Congress over the Bureau's objection.

Because the Bureau was made an arm of the President himself, it easily looks upon itself as the President speaking. Unlike Presidents, the career staff of the Bureau doesn't stand for election every four years. Presidents of both parties and Budget Directors come and go while the career staff stays on. It stays on under Republican and Democratic Presidents,

giving orders to and making decisions for Republican and Democratic Cabinet Departments and lesser agencies under Secretaries who come and go, and wielding the political power of succeeding Presidents in Congress.

This is heady medicine indeed—a temptation to an exercise of power which the Constitution sought to avoid above all else. It makes of the Budget Bureau a disembodied, unelected, permanent superPresident of the United States. The same men spoke for Truman and Eisenhower and Kennedy who are speaking for Lyndon Johnson today. Had Barry Goldwater been elected they would have been speaking for him. Presidents themselves shrink in stature beside this silent, secretive organ of continuing power. Small wonder that the Budget Bureau is seen by many as the invisible government of the United States. Small wonder that Lyndon Johnson, as Majority Leader of the Senate, cried out "by what authority?" and got no answer.

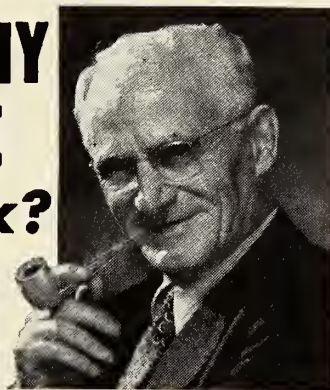
The Budget Bureau is needed—back in its former position as a potent advisor whose estimates and counsel on income and expenditures should be heard with respect. But it should be divested of all powers—actual and sub-rosa—to be the enforcer of its own policies in both the Executive and Legislative branches of a

(Continued on page 50)

WILL YOU SMOKE MY NEW KIND OF PIPE 30 Days at My Risk?

By E. A. CAREY

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THE EXTRAORDINARY POWERS OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

(Continued from page 49)

government that is supposed to be representative of the people. By making the Budget Bureau an arm of the President, too much power was delegated to a continuing group of men who are not politically answerable to the people of a Republic. President Johnson will have no power to speak for his successor as President, but the career men in the Budget Bureau who now speak for him will speak for the next President, and the next, and the next.

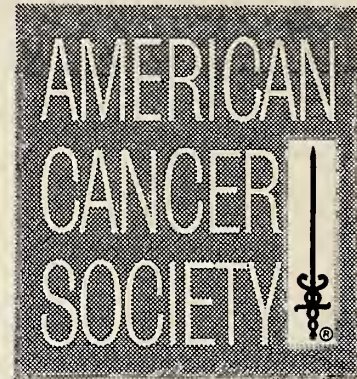
"The Bureau of the Budget has usurped the constitutional powers of Congress for decades," declares Sen. Ralph Yarborough, of Texas. "The Budget Bureau has gone far beyond its proper and constitutional place in government . . . by the arbitrary exercise of powers not properly granted to the Executive. I would be in favor of abolishing it as it now exists and replacing it with another agency to coordinate rather than to command.

"It's really dangerous," says Yarborough. "It's not safe for the country. The Founding Fathers: Washington, Jefferson, Madison and the others who framed our government set up a Constitution of checks and balances. The Founding Fathers learned from the experience of centuries that the average man would fare better with a diffusion of power in government.

"If, under the guise of being economical, the Budget Bureau refuses to spend money appropriated by Congress to carry

out the laws enacted by Congress, the balance of Constitutional powers is destroyed. And that is precisely what has happened over the past several decades. "Congress must some day face up to

FIGHT CANCER



the problem by abolishing the Bureau of the Budget and setting up something else in its stead. It is the duty of the Congress to have the nerve and the drive and the energy to go back and recapture its Constitutional powers. Some day it will."

THE END



"I'll bet there's a pall of gloom over Lake Cassadaga this day!"

(Continued from page 22)

medal worth ten guineas (\$500) to James Hoban, an Irish architect living in Charleston, S.C., for his design of the President's House. Among the rejected designs was one from Thomas Jefferson, submitted anonymously.

All of the designs for the Capitol submitted during the period of the contest were unsatisfactory. Many were ludicrous. Then, three months after the contest deadline was past, Dr. William Thornton—physician, painter, inventor and amateur architect—asked permission to submit a design. Prior to this his only architectural creation had been a library in Philadelphia. Thornton's design—a low-domed Capitol building with two wings—won the competition.

On September 18, 1793, President Washington appeared in the city named after him to lay the cornerstone of the north wing of the Capitol. For the ceremony the President wore the regalia of Acting Grand Master of Maryland's Grand Lodge of the Masonic Orders—sash, collar and apron—and carried a silver trowel and marble-headed gavel. The occasion was festive. An ox weighing 500 pounds was roasted on a spit and eaten.

A public sale of city lots by the Government climaxed the day's festivities. President Washington bought several lots himself to start things off, but again the sale was a failure. Practically no money was raised.

As the decade of the 1790's moved inexorably toward the deadline of 1800, desperation mounted among the mem-

bers of the commission over the lack of building progress. This desperation led to the Greenleaf affair, which bore out L'Enfant's direst prophecies concerning the evils of speculators.

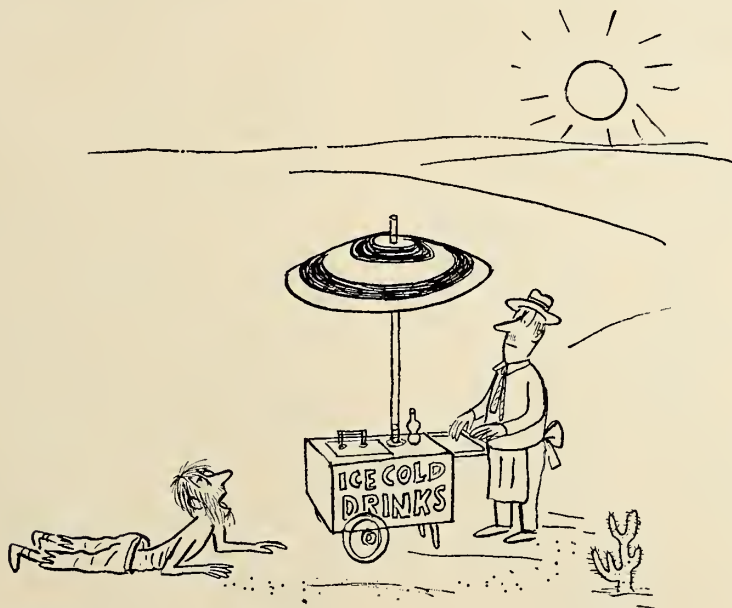
James Greenleaf, a young relative of Vice President John Adams, bearing an impressive letter of introduction from President George Washington, induced the commission to sell him 3,000 city lots at \$66.50 each. Greenleaf would make no down payment and would pay for the lots in seven annual installments with no interest. In return, Greenleaf agreed to build ten houses a year for seven years and loan the commission \$2,200 every month until the public buildings were finished.

Aroused by the strong scent of speculation in the wind, others hurried to the scene. Greenleaf was joined by Robert Morris and James Nicholson, and together they conceived an even grander scheme which cancelled the first one.

The commission agreed to sell the Greenleaf-Morris-Nicholson syndicate 6,000 lots at \$80 each. In this plan, title to the lots passed to the syndicate immediately, prior to any payment being made. Speculation sent the price of lots soaring like a hot-air balloon. Then the balloon burst in 1797 and the syndicate went bankrupt, leaving behind a multitude of disgruntled creditors, a score of unfinished buildings and a black name for Washington real estate.

The money shortage became so acute

(Continued on page 52)



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HOW THEY BUILT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

(Continued from page 51)

that Congress had to borrow \$100,000 from the State of Maryland to replenish the building fund.

Lack of money was not the only obstacle to progress. Skilled labor was scarce. Most competent "mechanics" (as *any* skilled laborer was then called) refused to migrate south where the cheap slave labor depressed wages to a low level. Creation of the planned metropolis continued in a halting, haphazard manner.

THE DEADLINE YEAR of 1800 arrived and in May the Federal Government began its historic move from Philadelphia to Washington. One hundred and thirty-odd clerks—the total number of Federal employees at the time—arrived by ship, laden with state papers and archives. After unloading at Lears Wharf on the Potomac near the mouth of Rock Creek, they viewed their new home.

The outer shell of the painted sandstone President's House stood, flanked by the buildings of the Treasury, State and War Departments. One mile to the southeast a portion of the white freestone Capitol—the north wing—stood on Jenkins Hill. Between these two buildings stretched Pennsylvania Avenue, a broad, dusty road lined with poplars, whose rough course was marred by tangles of bushes and freshly cut tree stumps. Dwellings, many only partially completed, were scattered about in the open fields. Everywhere was a clutter of stone, lumber and other building debris.

One hundred and nine brick houses and 263 frame dwellings were completed. Two of the brick ones on North

Capitol Street had been built by George Washington in an attempt to encourage other builders in that vicinity.

Two rows of brick buildings near the President's House—the "Six Buildings" at 22nd Street and the "Seven Buildings" at 19th Street—remained as mementos of the ill-fated Greenleaf-Morris-Nicholson syndicate.

The 263 frame houses—which did not conform to the rigid building restrictions—were permitted because they were occupied by the vitally necessary "mechanics," who obviously could not afford the large homes demanded by the regulations. The commission had decided to bend the rules to take care of a necessary minimum of the "lower orders."

Secretary of the Treasury Wolcott took a dim view of the ragtag, bobtail capital city and its inhabitants. "There are few houses in any one place," he reported, "and most of them small, miserable huts, which present an awful contrast to the public buildings. The people are poor, and as far as I can judge, they live like fishes, eating each other."

Newspaper reporters accompanying the newly arrived Government poked fun by referring to the town as "a city of streets without houses," to the Capitol as "the palace in the wilderness" and to Pennsylvania Avenue as "the great Serbonian Bog."

The arrival of the clerical staff did not immediately increase the value of Washington real estate, but it did dispel uneasiness on the part of landowners that Congress might postpone indefinitely its move to the new capital.

President John Adams and his wife Abigail arrived in June 1800, stayed for

ten days in the partially completed President's House and departed for Massachusetts. Abigail Adams, during her brief visit, reportedly hung out her laundry in the great audience room—today the East Room.

The Sixth Congress—32 Senators and 106 Representatives—was scheduled to meet November 17, 1800. They straggled in and did not make a quorum until November 21. Representative Griswold of Connecticut voiced the general opinion, "This is a city in ruins." For years to follow many members of Congress boycotted the ramshackle capital and commuted daily by omnibus the four miles to and from Georgetown.

Late in 1800 the Government reduced the prices of Washington lots and investors' hearts again warmed toward city real estate. Stage lines increased their runs into the city and theatrical companies began performing there regularly. By the end of that year a census showed a permanent population of 501 "heads of households." The total permanent population was estimated at 3,000.

On March 4, 1801, when President Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated—the first President inaugurated in Washington—the President's House was still not finished. Jefferson stayed in a boarding house two blocks from the Capitol for the first two weeks of his term.

OVER THE YEARS the city suffered many harassments. In 1807 and 1808 a strong movement arose to return the District of Columbia to Virginia and Maryland, move the Government to some large established city and forget the entire Washington adventure. This was defeated. Then in 1814 the British set fire to many of the buildings of the town, causing damage amounting to more than \$1 million.

On July 9, 1846, Congress gave back to Virginia its section of the District because residents there kept complaining that the Maryland section always received a lion's share of improvements. This amputation left the District with the Potomac as the new boundary on the southwest side. The remaining District area was and is 69.245 square miles, of which 60.1 square miles are land surface.

From 1802 to 1871 the capital city was governed by a mayor and an elected assembly. From 1871 to 1878 it was a territory headed by a governor. From 1878 to the present the government has been in the hands of three commissioners—traditionally two civilians and one engineering officer from the Army Corps of Engineers.

The plan of the city, generally speaking, followed the L'Enfant concept—that of a continuous checkerboard, with the squares intersected by broad avenues radiating from such hubs as the Capitol,



"How were things at the lake?"

the White House, and Dupont and Scott Circles.

L'Enfant himself, in his bell-crowned hat and long overcoat, appeared occasionally in the capital for years, pacing all newly marked avenues of "his" city and haunting the lobbies of Congress to protest every deviation.

L'Enfant received other architectural commissions in his life, but all his projects were too grand, too costly. Even in building a mansion for Robert Morris, the richest man in America, his extravagant design caused the millionaire to cry



"I've taken your oft-repeated advice to run the house like you run your business—I'm on my way to Las Vegas for the Housewife's Convention!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

out with dismay and send him packing. Twice in his old age Congress appropriated modest sums of money for him, but on both occasions his creditors grabbed most of the money first.

L'Enfant spent his last years as an indigent on the plantation of William Digges near Washington. Ironically, his benefactor was a close relative of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, whose clash with the Frenchman presaged his downfall.

When L'Enfant died in 1825, he left only his watch, compasses and a few surveying instruments—an estate valued at \$46. He was buried on the Digges plantation, but in 1909 his remains were removed to Arlington Cemetery.

His grave there overlooks the vast panorama of Washington which he conceived and designed—"his" city, the first planned metropolis in the modern world and the forerunner of such contemporary metropolitan wonders as Canberra, Australia; New Delhi, India, and Brasilia, Brazil.

THE END



By Mike Senkiw, Agronomist,
Zoysia Farm Nurseries

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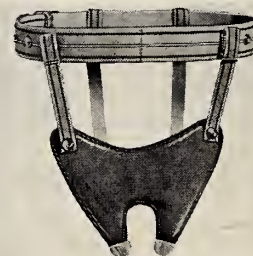
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GARCELON STAMP CO., Dept. AL 86 Calais, Maine

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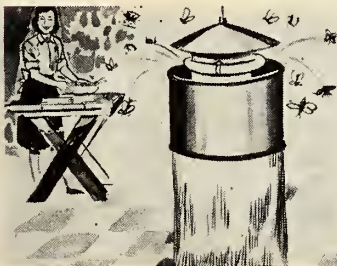
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5" tall, weighs less than 1 lb., operates on 4 flashlight batteries. 16 levers on drum provide more cooling power than old-style 3-blade fan 3 times the size. Suction-cup legs for mounting anywhere. Adjustable hood to direct breeze, avoiding blowing papers, cigarette ashes, drafts, etc. Money-back guarantee.

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PARTING SHOTS



"Quiz time!"

PROBLEMS FOR PAPA

This girl lived in a town where there was a mortuary school and most of her suitors were students there. There was one fellow her father disliked very much and forbade his daughter to see again.

One night the father looked out the window when he heard his daughter come in the door, and saw a hearse disappearing around the corner. "Stella," he roared, "I thought I told you not to see that scalawag any more."

"Oh, that wasn't him, daddy," she replied, "That was a hearse of another caller."

LLOYD BYERS

BACK TO THE BEGINNING

"There's no doubt about it," said a friend to an elderly sage in a small town, "you're the wisest and shrewdest man in these parts. To what would you attribute the fact that you know so much?"

"Good judgment," replied the sage. "I'd say it was my good judgment."

"But where did you get your good judgment?" persisted the friend.

"That I got from experience."

"But where did you get your experience?"

"From my bad judgment!"

DAN BENNETT

THE REAL REASON

Seven-year-old Robert was usually restless when in church with his mother, so she was very pleased one Sunday morning to see him sitting with bowed head and clasped hands throughout a lengthy prayer. When, later, she expressed appreciation of his attentive manner, the boy's face widened into a smile.

"You know, Mom," he said, "that fly walked in and out of my hands exactly one hundred and thirty-six times!"

GOTTFRIED R. VON KRONENBERGER

COIFFURE FURORE

It looks, you swear,
Like my very own hair,
But here's what you fail to dig—
Why, the whole point is lost!—
After what this thing cost,
I want it to look like a wig.

ETHEL JACOBSON

AND HOW!

What it takes for a girl to keep out of
trouble is no-how.

WALT STREIGHTIFF

MOTION DENIED

Cars bounce and twist and shake and list;
They make the oddest movements.
The street, once passable before,
Has been damaged by improvements.

LEONARD K. SCHIFF

OUR TOWN

Things are so bad in our town even the
tide isn't coming back.

JIMMY FLOOD

HAVE YOU NO MANNERS?

I hate to balk
Or to be abrupt,
But must you talk
While I interrupt?

MAY RICHSTONE

QUICK QUIP

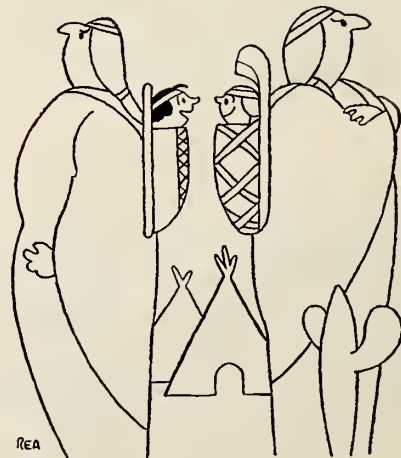
If you're short with people you won't
belong.

THEO SMITH

LITTERLY SPEAKING

Lives of motorists remind us
We can leave—if we are heels—
Tin cans and, tossed out behind us,
Bottles and banana peels.
Let us then be up and doing
Everything we can contrive
To deface the land, and strewing
Garbage everywhere we drive.

—BERTON BRALEY



"And to think that if our mothers hadn't
got mad at each other, we might never
have met!"



- ☐ Enclosed find my contribution to the American Legion Child Welfare Foundation.
- ☐ Please send a brochure that tells more about how my contribution will help build a better America through research and development.

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